



**Semi-Annual Report
Overview and LDI
Regular Activities**

July 2002 – December 2002

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ACRONYMS

AUE	Association des Usagers de l'eau (Water Users Association)
AUP	Association des Usagers des Pistes (Road Users Association)
AGERAS	Appui à la Gestion Régionalisée et à l'Approche Spatiale
AGEX	Agence d'Execution
ANAE	Association Nationale pour les Actions Environnementales
ANGAP	Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées
AQUALMA	Aquaculture de Mahajamba
ATS	Association Tefy Saina
BEST	Bureau d'Expertise Sociale et de Diffusion Technique
BRF	Bois Rameaux Fragmenté
BTM	Bankin'Ny Tantsaha Mpamokatra
BOA	Bank of Africa
CAF	Cellule d'Appui Forestier
CANFOR	Cantonement Forestier
CANFORET	Forest Service Cantonment
CAP	Commercial Agricultural Promotion
CDC	Comité de Développement Communal
CDD	Departmental Development Committee
CCEE	Centre Culturel pour l'Education à l'Environnement
CCV	Centres Culturels Villageois
CDIA	Centre de Diffusion pour l'Intensification Agricole
CE	Conservation Enterprises
CEIF	Conservation Enterprises Investment Funds
CEM	Caisse d'Epargne de Madagascar
CGS	Community Granary Storage
CIIFAD	Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development
CIIFOR	Cornell International Institute for Forestry
CIM	Centre d'Interpretation de Moramanga
CIRAGRI	Circonscription de l'Agriculture
CIREL	Circonscription de l'Elevage
CIREF	Circonscription des Eaux et Forêts
CIRPECH	Circonscription de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques
CITE	Centre d'Information Technique et Economique
CJPM	Comité Jean Pain Madagascar
CLB	Comité Local de Base
COPIL	Comité de Pilotage
CPSE	Comité de Planification et de Suivi & Evaluation
CPF	Counterpart Funds
COP	Chief of Party
CRD	Comité Régional de Développement
CTA	Cellule d'appui Technique (AGERAS)
DPV	Direction de la Protection des Végétaux
DIREF	Direction des Eaux et Forêts
EAM	Entreprendre à Madagascar
EASTA	Ecole d'Application des Sciences Techniques et Agricoles
ECOCERT	Entreprise de Certification Organique/biologique
EFE	Entreprises Favorables à l'environnement
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EJ	Expert Junior
EP II	Environmental Program 2
ESSA	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques
ETN	Eco-Tourisme Nord
FENU	Fonds d'équipements des Nations Unies
FMG	Malagasy Francs
FCE	Fianarantsoa Cote Est Railroad
FID	Fonds d'intervention pour le Développement
FIEFE	Fonds d'investissement pour les entreprises favorables à l'environnement
FITIM	Filature et Tissage de Madagascar (Spinning and Weaving of Madagascar)
FOFIFA	Foibe Fikarohana ho amin'ny Fampandrosoana ny eny Ambanivohitra
GAIM	Groupement Agro-Industriel de Moramanga
GCRN	Gestion Communautaire des Ressources Naturelles
GCV	Greniers Communautaires Villageois (Community Grain Storage Facilities)
GELOSE	Gestion Locale Sécurisée
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPF	Gestion Participative des Forêts
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTDR	Groupe de Travail pour le Développement Régional (PADR)
GR	Génie Rural
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IPNR	Institut pour la Promotion Nationale de la Riziculture

IR	Intermediate Result
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISC	Input Supply Centers
KH	Kolo Harena
LDI	Landscape Development Interventions
MARP	Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEF	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
MIRAY	Consortium PACT – Conservation International – WWF
MSC	Malagasy Seafood Company
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODAI	Opération de Développement Agricole Intégré
ODASE	Opération de Développement Agricole du Sud Est
ONE	Office National de l'Environnement
OTIV	Mutuelle d'Epargne et de Crédit
PACT	Private Agencies Collaborating Together
PCR	Plan de Communication Régional
PE1	Programme Environnemental #1
PDRAB	Projet de Développement Régional d'Ambato Boeni
PPIM	Programme Pilote Intégrée de Mahajanga
PLAE	Programme de Lutte Anti-Erosive
PMF	Participatory Forest Management
PNLCP	Programme National de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté
POLFOR	Politique Forestière
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRB	Projet Rizicole de Betsiboka
RFPD	Regional Forestry Plan Director
RN	Route Nationale
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
RS	Ressources Vertes
SAF/FJKM	Sampan'Asa Fampandrosoana de l'Eglise Protestante
SFR	Sécurisation Foncière Relative
SO3	Strategic Objective # 3
SR	Sub-Result
SRI/SRA	Système de riziculture Intensif/Système de riziculture amélioré
SZI	Strategic Zone of Intervention
WWF	World Wide Fund
YNC	Young Naturalist Clubs
ZSI	Zone(s) Stratégique(s) d'Intervention
ZIE	Ecotourism Investment Zones

1. Overview

We are pleased to report that the LDI project is right on track and has achieved strong results over the past six months. Most targeted indicators have been reached, sometimes beyond expectation, in spite of the political crisis that hit the country during the first half of 2002. We continued to deliver concrete results that really meet the needs of farmer associations and to build up solid partnerships at the local, regional and national levels. Not only we disseminated new techniques, more profitable and sustainable, but also we empowered farmers, so that they can acquire the necessary skills and find the material and financial resources to effectively apply those improved practices. We laid down sound foundations for long-range impacts and sustainability of farmer associations, and fostered an eco-regional vision among decision-makers. We helped establish mutually beneficial relationships between rural communities and private agribusinesses.

1.1 Strategic Challenges for 2002/2003

We identified the following strategic challenges for the remaining period of LDI, during our senior staff meeting held at the beginning of October 2002:

Contribute to the recovery of the rural economy by efficiently carrying out urgent measures.

- € Speed up the recovery of eco-enterprises, particularly of the ecotourism sector.
- € Support the government's efforts to launch creative initiatives for rapid and sustainable development.
- € Strengthen the capacity of the Kolo Harena for self-management and self-financing.
- € Contribute to the continued rehabilitation and privatization of the FCE and the port of Manakara

We also identified the following management challenges:

- € Keep and motivate our staff until the end of LDI, to preserve a team of talented employees who have acquired a lot of skills and experience.
- € Capture and disseminate key information gathered by LDI during five years, jointly with our partners, to better explain the eco-regional approach and draw the lessons from our work.
- € Close out LDI in accordance with a tight schedule and in compliance with our procedures, without hampering the normal implementation of our activities.

1.2 Crisis response activities

During the last months, we launched the following interventions, aimed at addressing the specific problems that stemmed from the political and economic crisis, which almost paralyzed the country from January to July 2002.

Financial and Technical Assistance for Crop Storage and Commercialization

LDI has started, since July 2002, to provide a crisis-specific, technical and financial package to help farmers, in LDI's areas of intervention, to better store and market their crops in order to reach four objectives:

- € Maintain farmer income at a level equivalent to the average of the past three years
- € Generate immediate cash flows for rural households to purchase urgently needed consumer goods
- € Ensure an adequate supply of rice to urban centers
- € Support farmers to properly store most of their production until markets and prices return to normal



To achieve these objectives, we decided to set up a \$67,000 "Commercialization Fund" that functions as follows:

- € Purchase of Rice Stocks: An initial stock representing 15% of the marketable production was purchased in cash at a price equivalent to the average of the past three years from members of Kolo Harena associations. This stock then was given as a grant to the Federations of Kolo Harena.
- € Resale of Rice Stocks and Establishment of a Revolving Fund: Stocks are managed by Kolo Harena federations, with the technical assistance of LDI's field staff. As the price raised, the rice was gradually sold at a profitable price to generate a sustainable revolving fund.



Signature of the protocole d'accord for "Rice Commercialization Fund"

This new mechanism was successfully launched in the Lac Alaotra region and the Fianarantsoa province where rice harvests have been excellent. In Lac Alaotra, Kolo Harena federations signed a contract with a large rice miller, "Madrigal", who had cash flow problems, to sell the whole stock of paddy at a very good price, with a 60 day credit. Therefore LDI's intervention had a double effect: to maintain farm gate prices of paddy at a high level, despite the crisis, and enable a cash-strapped rice miller to resume its activities. Madrigal fully paid back all Kolo Harena federations involved in this operation.

The Government of Madagascar, favorably impressed by the first results of this initiative, decided to give LDI the responsibility of managing a "Rice Commercialization Fund," endowed with an initial capital of \$1.1 million and

aimed at helping both small farmers and rice millers, particularly in the Lac Alaotra Region. LDI managed this revolving mechanism according to USAID regulations and affected key staff members, in Ambatondrazaka and in Antananarivo, to the administrative, financial and logistical supervision of the Fund. The first results were impressive, since almost two thousand farmers have benefited from the Fund in less than six weeks and farm gate prices have reached a historic peak of 1,400 Fmg/kilo in the Lac Alaotra region.

Urgent Financial and Material Assistance for Off-Season Crop and Rice Production

The disruption of input supply networks during the political and economic crisis resulted in a situation in which farmers could neither locate nor afford to purchase the agricultural inputs they so badly needed for their off-season or cash crops. In addition, given the slow pace of resource mobilization to help farmers during the post-crisis period, even the next rice campaign that has begun in November was jeopardized by the lack of available inputs. Therefore, it was crucial that farmers obtain necessary inputs and benefit from short-term credit much quicker than usual, in conjunction with strong technical assistance from LDI.

In light of these constraints, LDI has launched a series of activities in all Strategic Zones of Intervention in order to help Kolo Harena associations produce off-season or cash crops and get ready for the next rice campaign.

We provided about \$ 120,000 worth of seeds (mainly for potatoes, beans and rice), small agricultural tools and fertilizers to "Input Supply Centers" managed by Kolo Harena federations, which in turn sell these supplies to their members under a nine to twelve month credit arrangement. LDI has helped farmers buy 300 T of seeds and 227 T of fertilizers in bulk, at discounted prices, and establish sustainable business relationships with suppliers. In Lac Alaotra, Kolo Harena associations decided to use money from the LDI Commercialization Fund to acquire inputs before the next rice campaign. Therefore, funds injected by LDI in July in that region were recycled twice in less than 6 months to help improve sales of paddy, boost rice processing and purchase key inputs at a large scale.

Technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Elevage (MAEL)

LDI responded positively to a request from the Ministry of Agriculture to help set up the "Project Coordination Unit" (PCU) that will initiate, promote and monitor rural development projects and activities managed or followed by the Ministry. We believe that the MAEL needs a good organizational structure and sound procedures to collect and analyze a broad range of relevant information and play a catalytic role to boost and coordinate the implementation of agricultural projects, in order to reach national goals and objectives. This is the main mission of the PCU, which benefits from LDI's assistance in three areas: organization and planning; monitoring and evaluation; database and geographic information system management. LDI is also working with the MAEL to foster a better flow of information among key institutions involved in rural development and environmental protection, especially the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water and Forests and ONE.

1.3 Eco-enterprise promotion

The political and economic crisis has deeply affected a wide variety of enterprises throughout Madagascar. The majority of eco-enterprises supported by LDI have been severely affected by the economic blockades, the breakdown of market structures, and the collapse of sales to national and international markets. These firms recommended that LDI contribute to the resolution of immediate cash-flow problems, finance new investments, and strengthen their relations with commercial partners and farmer associations.

In an official document published in September, the association of 29 eco-enterprises supported by LDI, PRONABIO, requested about \$3.5 million in loans and grants to help members emerge from the crisis. LDI believed that it was necessary to assist those companies that are fundamentally healthy and have the capacity to survive, in spite of many difficulties, especially if they maintain strong links with farmer associations. Therefore, we decided to open a second window in the "Fonds d'Investissement pour les Entreprises Favorables à l'Environnement (FIEFE)," to provide short-term credit to eligible eco-enterprises, on a case by case basis, with the following characteristics:

- € Loans are granted by commercial banks that are part of the FIEFE mechanism after a careful analysis of each request. A final response is given to applicants in less than six weeks and, if applicable, funds are quickly released.
- € Loans are covered by adequate collateral, such as stocks of raw materials or processed products, and are paid back in a maximum of 12 months. In some cases, applicants can obtain a non-secured, short-term line of credit.
- € Interest rates are equal to the Central Bank rate (*taux directeur*) plus 4%.
- € All other FIEFE features remain the same.



SIDEXAM, a tea factory in Sahambavy: The special credit enabled the company to retain its 124 permanent employees, to hire six new employees, and pay out 9.9 million FMG to local producers of tea baskets, 2.7 million FMG for sisal producers, 700,000 FMG to village suppliers of knives and saws for tea trimming...

Each beneficiary had to submit a brief plan that clearly shows how the company intends to resolve its procurement, marketing and human resource problems, to pay back the loan in a timely fashion and resume

normal operations. So far, we have received 57 applications, but only 4 were accepted and processed, and one short-term loan of \$67,000 was disbursed in favor of SIDEXAM, the tea plantation near the forest corridor in the Fianarantsoa region.

Among eco-enterprises, eco-tourism has been the sector most affected by the political crisis. Madagascar's image as a unique destination has been severely damaged and it will take some time to bring tourists back in the country. Once the second major earner of foreign exchange, the tourism industry almost died during the political crisis. LDI has worked in conjunction with the Ministry of Tourism, la Maison du Tourisme, the association of tour operators and hotels owners to develop a comprehensive strategy aimed at revitalizing this sector over an eighteen-month period.

The first step was the organization of a National Workshop on Tourism and Ecotourism in August 2002, which led to a series of recommendations to boost Malagasy tourism in the short and long term, with a target of 200,000 tourists by the end of 2003 and 500,000 visitors in 2007. LDI is the main implementing partner of the Ministry of Tourism for ecotourism promotion and has designed, to that end, a comprehensive plan that includes marketing, training, investment promotion and institution capacity building. For instance, LDI has helped tour operators participate in the World Travel Market 2002 and the "Environmental Awareness Day" in London, and has ensured a large diffusion to the film "Madagascar, Paradise of Ecotourism" as part of an international marketing campaign to promote the Malagasy destination.

1.4 Local and regional capacity building

Capacity building of local communities is the key to expansion of conservation-development linkages on a large scale. We are building the capacity of individuals and organizations. The fundamental goal of our intervention is to empower farmers who belong to Kolo Harena associations so that they can be increasingly self-sufficient. This means that those farmers who have renounced to destructive practices and adopted improved agricultural systems will have the technical skills and the material and financial resources to increase their incomes and protect the environment. We are convinced that Kolo Harena associations really represent the foundations of long term impacts that will last after the end of LDI.

In November 2002, the Kolo Harena associations organized, with the help of LDI, their first national congress in Antananarivo, to share information, discuss with representatives of the private sector, the government and other producer organizations, and take strategic decisions on the future of their movement. Among key resolutions, it was decided to create a national confederation of Kolo Harena associations with a President and a national committee who will represent the movement at the highest level. They also agreed on the need to transform Kolo Harena federations in cooperatives, for commercial purposes, and to reach a total of 50,000 members by the end of 2003. Those critical resolutions reflect the strength and the vitality of the Kolo Harena movement, which has acquired national recognition and has drawn the full support of the government and the private sector. Because Kolo Harena associations offer sustainable and profitable alternatives to tavy, they increasingly become a model of good management of natural resources, specially when the government is strictly enforcing laws and regulations against bush fires that threaten priority ecosystems.

1.5 Privatization of FCE

LDI has pursued all administrative and legal works necessary to move as quickly as possible on the privatization front, in close partnership with the Government of Madagascar and the World Bank. These include providing financial and technical assistance in the studies for the preparation of the Dossier d' Appel d' Offres, organizing *campagnes de sensibilisation* to ensure and facilitate local community input into this complex process and marketing the project to potential



investors. One of the important outcomes of the *campagne de sensibilisation* has been the recognition that the community institutions (AD-FCE, OPCI, etc.) would have more influence participating as institutional members of the oversight committee for privatization than as minority shareholders in the company. On another front, we are glad to report that at least one foreign railway company has officially expressed its strong interest to take over the concession of FCE and the port of Manakara. This bodes well of the final outcome of the privatization process.

The Government has recently decided to grant the concession of FCE and the Port of Manakara to the same company; however the privatization of FCE will occur first, before June 2003. The strategy is to create a new company, which will sign a "concession contract" with the Government, after an international tender, and then will receive the assets of FCE and the port. In the meantime, LDI is financing key technical and environmental studies for the dredging of the port. We also helped the Société de Batelage de Manakara (SBM) execute an urgent dredging of the port and rapidly repair barges and tugboats, to allow exports of litchis in November 2002.

We can say that FCE is ripe for privatization because we have now reached a state where the results of investments made by FCER are translating into dramatically improved service on the line. For the first time in more than 20 years, the FCE began running "crossed trains" in November 2002 and the average travel time from Fianarantsoa to Manakara significantly decreased. Following intense training of FCE's administrative staff and installation by LDI of a new software package for payrolls, inventory and sales, the southern railway has shown a positive cash flow for the past six months, which didn't happen for many years. More frequent and reliable trains are encouraging more travelers on the line and November statistics show a 14% increase in passengers over the previous month.

1.6 Summary of LDI 2001-2002 targets

Indicators	July 2002 – December 2003 Targets	July 2002 – December 2002 Results	Cumulative results since 1998	
Agricultural Intensification - Percentage of yield increase - Percentage of income increase - Number of farmers adopting new techniques - Number of <i>paysans vulgarisateurs</i> and <i>paysans animateurs</i> - Tons of paddy collected through commercialization funds - Tons of seeds and inputs distributed	- 10% per year - 10% per year - 50% - 500 farmers - 9,800 tons - 900 tons	- 17.1% (mainly off season crops) - in process - in process - 151 farmers - 4,800 tons - 500 tons	- 48% (average per year) - 11% (average per year) - 48% per year - 480 farmers - 4,800 tons - 500 tons	
Environmental Education - Number of activities targeting Kolo Harena	- 6 activities	- 14 new activities in process		Details activities are showed in regional indicators table
Community Management of Natural Resources - Number of signed contracts - Surface of natural resources covered by signed contracts - Number of villages involved in community based conservation activities	- 11 contracts - 1100 ha -	- 8 signed contracts - 3,467 ha - 21 villages	- 16 signed contracts - 9,254 ha - 96 villages	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of villages involved in sustainable use of natural resources - Number of members joining COBA/CLB - Promotion of <i>Communes Vertes</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/A - 10 communes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 villages - 785 members - 6 communes in process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 396 villages - 1,893 members - 6 communes in process 	
Promotion of EFE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of EFE supported by LDI - Total of EFE investments supported by LDI - Amount of FIEFE funds disbursed - Numbers of farmers having relation with EFE - Number of eco-enterprises using the natural product label 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 EFE - \$500,000 - \$ 288,820 - 3,100 farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 EFE - - \$90,171 - 3,020 farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 101 EFE - \$1,341,000 - \$247,060 - 6,115 farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Including 2230 farmers during the paddy commercialization - Natoria label being operational with testing period in April
Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Kolo Harena associations - Number of Kolo Harena members - Number of Kolo Harena Federations reinforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 associations - 5,000 members - 15 Federations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 112 associations - 3,927 members - 6 Federations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 760 associations - 19,595 members - 26 Federations 	
Sub-Results level				
Reduce the expansion of agricultural land in the priority ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor the evolution of pressures in the ZSI 	14 sites: 6 in Fianarantsoa, 4 in Mahajanga and 4 in Moramanga	On progress: 4 field research studies done in Moramanga		
Increase incentives for sustainable use of natural resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of EFE created at regional level - Evolution of turnover - Number of created job opportunities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in process - in process - 705 jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in process - in process - 2,877 jobs 	
Reinforce the capacity of Kolo Harenas to undertake sustainable practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of people using the technique package - number of Kolo Harena members who participate in conservation and development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% - 50% 	Fianarantsoa data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1546 farmers, 45% - 2278 farmers, 49% 		

2. Antananarivo Office

2.1 Agricultural Intensification

2.1.1 Kolo Harena Farmers

Achievements to date are summarized in the following table:

Breakdown of Kolo Harena associations								
	Fianarantsoa		Mahajanga		Moramanga		Total	
	# KH Ass	# members	# KH Ass	# members	# KH Ass	# members	# KH Ass	# members
Kolo Harena Regular fund	321	3,453	59	872	147	1,850	527	6,175
Kolo Harena COBA	5	1,237	5	275	7	381	17	1,893
Kolo Harena CRP*	14	2,206		-	202	7,090	216	9,296
Kolo Harena RCF (HIPC and LDI fund)								2,231
Kolo Harena Federation		9		5		12		26
Total	340	6,896	65	1,147	356	9,321	760	19,595

* Plus FCE farmers for Cyclone Recovery Program in Fianarantsoa

By the end of 2003, LDI is expecting to have 20,000 Kolo Harena farmers benefiting directly from technical, financial and material support from LDI under its regular activities. In addition, 5,000 farmers will benefit from paddy marketing activities and input sale during collection campaigns and off-season crop preparation campaign in 2003

2.1.2 Agricultural Yield

This year, off-season potato production was successful in the region of Moramanga. The quality of production improved thanks to a correct use of compost and manure, but yield was also satisfactory as the minimum figure was practically multiplied by ten, reaching 15 tons per hectare.

Yield figures for in-season cultivation will be known in the second half of the year, at harvest time in February-May 2003.



Range of agricultural yields (Tons/ha)	Fianarantsoa Year 2002-2003				Moramanga Year 2002-2003			
	Min.	Max.	Average		Min.	Max.	Average	
			2001	2002			2001	2002
Rice	Under cultivation		3		Under cultivation			
Maize	0.5	3.6	2	2.2				
Cassava					9	11.1	9	10
Potatoes*	10	22	15	12.5		30.5	9.62	11.2
Ginger						26.7	2.74	9.9
Beans	1	6.5	1.6	1.8		3.1	1.2	0.94
Onions					1	30.1	5.15	23.8

The objective of this year is a 10% increase in yield for season rice and off-season crop production compared to previous year's yield.

2.1.3 Adoption of Agricultural Techniques

During this campaign, 30% of farmers volunteered to practice SRI and SRA in Fianarantsoa. All perimeters recently rehabilitated under the cyclone recovery program are transplanted in rice production at 100%. The number of Kolo Harena farmers adopting the technical packages is shown in the following table:

Criteria	Fianarantsoa	Moramanga
Number of farmers using improved techniques	1546, i.e. 45%	In process
Number of farmers engaged in conservation and development activities	2278, i.e. 49%	In process

2.1.4 Rural Credit

In Moramanga, the collaboration with OTIV in the Alaotra ZSI was suspended because of divergent opinions on the amount of interest rate applied to Kolo Harena credit. Activities were resumed this semester after a consensus was reached during the coordination meeting. Subsequent to the coordination meeting also, the OTIV Toamasina decided to start its operations.

Repayment of the debts contracted by the *faisance valoir* credit improved minimally. From an initial repayment rate of 20%, the rate reached 50% because of some increased commitment from the Kolo Harena members, implementation of the *caution solidaire*, pressure from the credit commission of the federation, and higher incomes among Kolo Harena families.

During this period, the situation of rural credit granted during this campaign amount to MGF 580,805,652.

The rural credit auto-managed by Kolo Harena was launched with the 73 Kolo Harena associations in the Eastern corridor in Fianarantsoa (Tolongoina and Ikongo federations).

Credit type	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Rural credit (faisance valoir)	147,456,115	256,179,391	175,561,611	365,935,440
Input credit	55,940,749	182,927,448	159,578,172	204,694,212
Equipment credit				
Credit self-managed by Kolo Harena				10,176,000
Total	203,396,864	439,106,839	335,139,783	580,805,652

It should be noted that all credit is not equivalent of the LDI credit disbursement because one part of this comes from the revolving fund generated from the input supply centers.

2.1.5 Equipment Credit

Six applications for four dehullers and two crushing machines were prepared for Kolo Harena Federations in Lac Alaotra and Fianarantsoa to help them add value to agricultural production. AMECA, the dehuller supplier, encountered a technical problem for the dehuller and agreed to reduce the price of the first delivered dehuller.

Koloharena are engaged and made original and wise decision. Indeed, they are sensible that the machine provided useful service but they were clear on their proposals, either replace the dehuller and keep the driving power, or reduce the total price. We need to review the specifications of the dehuller applications and to seek other suppliers for the three remaining dehullers.

Applicants for the crusher machines have dropped out following the results from the feasibility study.

2.1.6 Input Supply Centers

A total of 24 input supply centers, including 13 newly built, are operational in LDI's ZSI. The Kolo Harena federations, via the management committees, are responsible for supplying and managing these centers. In June 2003, LDI will publish the results of the analysis of management and revenues at the centers, in particular in view of the perpetuation of the services provided by these centers.

The input supply center in Beforona was faced with organizational and monitoring problems resulting from the misappropriation of MGF 11 million from the center. Measures were taken following the audit and the *Junior Expert* was laid off after repaying the money.

2.1.7 Farmer-to-Farmer Approach

LDI organized working sessions with Kolo Harena to facilitate the coordination of agricultural intensification interventions, in particular the development of a manual to standardize implementation, training, assistance and support, and contribute to the perpetuation of *paysans vulgarisateurs*' actions in the ZSI. Currently, 480 *paysans vulgarisateurs* and *paysans animateurs* work with their peers in extension and socio-organizational work throughout the ZSI, as shown in the table below. LDI and its partners work hand-in-hand to ensure the success of this program. We are planning the recognition of these farmer technicians by the government in the coming months.

Nature	Fianarantsoa	Mahajanga	Moramanga	Total
<i>Paysans vulgarisateurs</i>	159	68	211	438
<i>Paysans animateurs</i>	27		15	42
Total	186	68	226	480

2.1.8 Technical Training of Kolo Harena

During this six-month period, Kolo Harena farmers continued to receive technical training including training in agricultural mechanization, and health and family planning activities.

Since the beginning of this farming year, the CDIA of Beforona and Ilaka Est received the visit of 125 farmers from various regions of Toamasina and outside. Thirty training sessions took place in these CDIA (21 in Beforona and 9 in Ilaka Est) and benefited 452 farmers including 150 Kolo Harena members, technicians and other farmers from other LDI zones. The theme of training related to the farmer-to-farmer system, alternative energies, ecological ginger cultivation, forestry legislation and land tenure, SRI, vetiver, fishculture, poultry farming, communication and environmental education, improved stoves, agricultural mechanization, health and nutrition, and reproductive health. The training at the CDIA cover this year about 30% of the center's costs.

The CDIA of Beforona made great strides thanks to the joint support of the Roger Haus Foundation, Cornell University and the Swiss University. The Federation Tongalaza is more and more responsible for the management of the center. In addition, Peace Corps volunteers contributed their expertise and brought their experience to the center. A PC volunteer currently is associated with the CDIA Director for management, while two others carry out training activities in the promotion of SRI.

2.1.9 Rice Marketing Fund

The LDI/USAID program put in place the Rice Marketing Fund so that farmers could sell paddy. The Fund was also aimed at developing the luxury rice market in Madagascar. This activity enabled farmers and rice operators to cope with the absence of collectors, the lack of fuel and the drop in price of rice (MGF 500-600/kilo) caused by the crisis that prevailed in the country during the first half of 2002.

A memorandum of understanding was signed between LDI/USAID Program, Koloharena Federations and Madrigal firm for the implementation of this fund. A revolving fund mechanism was put in place to allow Koloharena Federations to buy paddy from its members at competitive prices and subsequently sell it on credit to Madrigal so that the latter could also resume its activities. The credit allocated to Madrigal amounting to MGF 336 million was entirely refunded after four months. Each producing farmer who benefited from this fund recorded an increase in income of over MGF 450,000.

Following the success of this operation, the government earmarked MGF 7 billion from the HIPC credit line (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative) to implement the mechanism on a larger scale.

The results of the commercialized paddy are summarized below:

Funding	Tonnage Collected (tons)	Number of beneficiaries
LDI Fund	398	310
HIPC Fund	4 377	1 921
Total	4 775	2 231

2.1.10 Relaunching of Agricultural Production

As a result of the shortage of inputs, in particular fertilizers, the drop in off-season crop productivity was reflected by a budget deficit at household level. In those sites where credit was suspended because of late repayments, the income situation of a number of Kolo Harena farmers is very precarious. To generate income, some farmers had to sell their production (potatoes and fish) before normal harvest time. The sale of arable land or cattle to ensure income and food safety is one of the most serious impacts of the economic crisis in rural areas. The marketing of tobacco or traditional rum, which are very remunerative activities in this post-crisis period, thrives rapidly to compensate for the lack of agricultural income. The off-season campaign is most likely to be handicapped by the lack of financial resources to buy the agricultural inputs necessary.

LDI provided assistance to approximately 2,230 farmers by buying 300 tons of seeds and 250 tons of urea at low price, and by establishing sustainable trade relationship with suppliers to face such a situation. The federations used the money generated from selling paddy during the paddy marketing operation in June 2002 to pay for these seeds and urea.

2.2 Community-Based Natural Resources Management

LDI has arranged the signing of 16 management contracts to local communities, covering 9,254 hectares of land, including forest tracts and wetlands. We abandoned the GELOSE process because it was too slow, because we did not feel the time consuming land tenure aspect of the process was essential, and because we felt the communities needed training and organizational support more than a mediator.

Now, LDI has mastered the process of transferring natural resources (whether they are forests or wetlands) to local communities. But signed contracts are only a first step and we have learned a few lessons:

- € Communities need considerable training and capacity building to be able to manage contracts and follow their scopes of work. Given the shortage of local skills for this sort of capacity building, NGOs, governmental agencies and local consultants need additional training in preparation of management and exploitation plans, if plans are to be well done.
- € Management plans need to take into account the current state of the resources to be managed and point out both the environmental and economic advantages that will result from management transfers.
- € Given communities' limited capacity to assimilate complexity, the rules for transfer and management should be simplified.



It has taken considerable time to organize the COBA, delineate management transfers to monitor and measures

Now rural communities are asking LDI to help them implement the resource management agreements along many different parts of the forest corridor. The key preconditions for community management of large parts of the corridor are quickly falling into place. However, the question still remains on how local level delineation of CGF boundaries will mesh with broader regional and national forest planning priorities. The interface between the local level community engagement and the broader national zonation priorities are still not articulated. Nevertheless, considerable capacity building must continue to be directed to the strengthening of the COBA but also, at a broader scale, the leadership of the communes.

We act to scale up our activities by teaming up with *Communautés de Base (COBA)*, the Ministry of Water and Forest and communes, in our zones of intervention, to help promote a campaign against tavy and bush fires, following the new decree related to “Green Communes”. The Government is seeking alternatives to slash and burn agriculture that LDI and Kolo Harena associations are able to effectively offer through technical, material and financial assistance. We’ll particularly focus on areas where we are also undertaking activities to promote and certify “Green Communes”, to foster productive synergies between those interventions and communicate a landscape vision of sustainable development to local stakeholders. Six communes are targeted in Lac Alaotra region and awareness-raising actions were conducted in five communes from the base, at village level, then at commune and prefecture level to launch “Green Communes” activities. The *protocole d’accord* between the Water and Forests Service, the communes and LDI has been signed to implement joined activities against bush fires and tavy.

Achievements are showed in the table hereafter:

Region	Names	Type of natural resources	Surfaces	Comité de Base members (COBA)	Date de signature
Mahajanga	Anosimijoro	Forêt dense sèche	572 ha 245 ha 922 ha	127	14/12/00
	Marosely		680 ha	58	27/6/01
	Belalitra		56 ha	90	29/5/02
Sub total Mahajanga			2,475 ha	275	
Fianarantsoa	Miarinarivo	Forêt dense humide	2755 ha	700	30/6/01
	Alatsinainy Ialamarina		434 ha	121	15/7/02
	Ikongo Ambalagoavy	Forêt dense humide	214 ha	122	7/12/02
	Ikongo Antsatrana		304 ha	80	
	Ikongo Ambodiara		836 ha	214	
Sub total Fianarantsoa			4,543 ha	1,237	
Moramanga	Ambohimiarina	Zetra	142 ha	50	19/10/01
	Belempona		315 ha	41	19/10/01
	Antanifotsy		800ha	40	31/10/02
	Andreba		235ha	118	31/10/02
	Ambatomanga		87,6ha	35	25/9/02
	Ambatofotsy		555,9 ha	55	25/9/02
	Andranomangarika		100 ha	42	
Sub total Moramanga			2,236 ha	381	
Total of signed contracts		17 contracts	9,254 ha	1,893	

2.3 Environmental Education and Communication

This six-month period was marked by the public awareness campaign on bush-fire control and forestation launched by the President of the Republic, Marc Ravalomanana, and carried out by this component using various communication tools provided by the Ministry of Water and Forests. It is one of the priority activities of LDI for this year, in support to the GCRN component to promote “Green Communes” in the Alaotra region. Awareness-raising actions were conducted in five communes from the base, at village level, then at commune and prefecture level to launch “Green Communes” activities. The awareness campaign is undertaken in close partnership with the Ministry of Water and Forests and its decentralized services. In this context, LDI has signed a protocol of agreement with the Circumscription of Water and Forests in Ambatondrazaka for the implementation of bush-fire control activities.

In Fianarantsoa, the film on fish farming was produced, and a search for a location is underway for the film on fish fattening.

In Moramanga, the Radio Akon' Ambanivolo talked about Landscape Approach, Kolo Harena Association and Water Cycle themes. The regional office produced support materials on themes such as SRI, ginger, poultry farming, bee-keeping, and ecological stoves (*"fatana mitsitsy"*).

Furthermore, the Kolo Harena federation Hanitriniala in Ambatovy participated in the FIER-MADA fair in August 2002. The objective was to exhibit and promote the marketing of Kolo Harena products, and establish contact with potential buyers and suppliers. Visitors typically came from Antananarivo and the surrounding areas. Compost, ginger, watermelons and onions were the products most demanded. The Hanitriniala Federation took this opportunity to share experience with farmers and operators from other regions in order to improve their production.

In Ivakaka, the major mass event organized during the inauguration of the dam was a real success as it gathered about 2,000 people including 500 Kolo Harena wearing Kolo Harena tee shirts and caps. The event was a success because Kolo Harena associations were determined and faced up their responsibilities, in close association with LDI's field agents' support.

This regrouping of Kolo Harena associations, COBA and water user associations shows the blossoming of the Kolo Harena movement.



The Koloharena farmer's movement continues to expand despite the uncertain political and economic situation of the country. The movement becomes more organized and its role in the village planning process.

At the national level, the environmental education team contributed to the preparation and realization of the national Koloharena congress in November 2002. The media coverage before, during and after the event was entrusted to a communication agency, with close follow-up by the team.

During the congress, the environmental education team produced support material such as the portfolio kit including the congress book, the Kolo Harena pen, the Kolo Harena gazettes, the Kolo Harena booklet, and the Kolo Harena tee shirt and cap. The film summarizing discussions, press conferences and working group sessions is being edited.

The 3rd issue of "**Gazety Kolo Harena**" of August 2002 reflected a real change by taking into account the recommendations made by the Kolo Harena themselves. The gazette was entirely published in Malagasy. Several articles inform and encourage while others address topics related to agricultural techniques.

Finally, a film that summarizes the discussions, press conferences, working group sessions and resolutions made during the congress is being edited.

2.4 Promotion of Conservation Enterprises and FIEFE

- € NATIORA, the natural products label of Madagascar, was registered officially as a trademark in December 2002 with the association PRONABIO as the owner. The label, initially for three classes of products (essential oils, spices and medicinal plants) is expected to help capture international markets, including the US market, and help instill a spirit of quality among producers and processors. Standards or specifications for about ten products (pepper, clove, essential oils of clove, cinnamon, *Centella asiatica*) were prepared with the support of Rutgers University. An official inauguration will take place in March 2003.
- € LDI provided support to PRONABIO for their participation in the international trade fair IFEAT (for essential oils production and marketing) that took place in Warsaw in October 2002. This event allowed Malagasy operators (represented by 6 representatives of companies) to renew contact with international buyers after the forced isolation due to the several month political crisis.

- € A new FIEFE window was put in place to help companies restart their activities. This FIEFE *Trésorerie* window was set up to provide short-term loans for down payments on stock or export products to companies. Thus, one of the beneficiaries, the Sahambavy tea company SIDEXAM (Fianarantsoa) was able to continue the preparation of the next campaign by using its stock ready for shipment as collateral.
- € In the ecotourism sector, always within the framework of the revival of economic activities, some tourist operators were able to participate in the London fair, thanks to LDI, which paid for transport costs and the preparation of the exhibit stand. Contacts were established and an increase in bookings is expected.

2.4.1 Assistance to Conservation Enterprises (EFEs)

We responded to 12 new requests for assistance.

- € BIO.KANEL, for a FIEFE request on aromatic plants and essential oil production in the region of Mananjary. LDI advised the promoters in how to prepare the financial document.
- € LA PLANTATION, for an agro-tourist project in the region of Mananjary; LDI is analyzing the eligibility criteria for funding.
- € AFAFI, for cash-flow assistance to restart its agricultural input and seed supplying activities in Fianarantsoa. BOA is processing the funding for 100 million MGF.
- € ROVEL, for cash-flow assistance to restart its dairy product production activities in Fianarantsoa. ROVEL is not eligible for FIEFE funding due to its financial situation,
- € SOGEP, for cash-flow assistance to restart its local product collection activities in Manakara. SOGEP could profit from technical assistance to relaunch its activities and they are preparing a financial document based on this support.
- € RIRA, for cash-flow assistance to restart its medicinal and aromatic plants activities. LDI is handing the instruction and asks for reviewing the structure of the document.
- € RANDRIANARISON Fidèle, for technical support for the realization of tests of local *aloes* species plantation. He has received technical assistance from an agricultural expert in how to conduct the aloes nursery production.
- € AROMA PLANTES, for cash-flow assistance to restart of its essential oil production activities in Moramanga. After the site visit, AROMA PLANTES is not eligible for the respect of the environment and the profitability of the activity but the firm receives technical advice in how to correctly manage a firm.
- € FAKRA, for cash-flow assistance to restart its spice plantation and collection activities. FAKRA received technical support from LDI staff.
- € SIDEXAM, for cash-flow assistance to prepare its tea plantation campaign in Fianarantsoa. SIDEXAM benefited 500 million MGF from the bank, 400 million MGF of which are from FIEFE *Trésorerie*. SIDEXAM started repaying the credit and continued its activities normally.
- € SETAM requests for cash-flow assistance to restart its tour operator activities.
- € TRANSNI, for a request for financial assistance for its ecotourism hotel establishment project in the Bay of Antsiranana.

In all, the requests for assistance involve 101 EFE, which break down as follows:

- € Feasibility studies (25)
- € Product promotion tours (2)
- € Research projects (9)
- € Environmental impact studies (3)
- € Basic Design Report for the rehabilitation of the irrigation network (1)
- € Architectural studies of ecolodges (3)
- € Market studies (13)
- € Financial assistance of the FIEFE (36 requests received)
- € Request for *expert-junior* assistance (3)

During this period, 3,020 farmers have commercial relation with eco-enterprises, including 2,230 farmers beneficiaries from the paddy marketing. This brings the total to 6,115 farmers having commercial dealings with private firms.

The list of eco-enterprises supported by LDI is provided as an appendix 1.

2.4.2 Energy Credit

The credit operation aimed at promoting gas utilization as an alternative source of energy to charcoal, which was conducted last year, was also organized this year at the request of beneficiaries. As in the past, the technical partners include EAM and VITOGAZ.

As at December 31, 2002, 490 credits were granted for a total amount of MGF 72,275,000. The repayment rate of amounts due is 98 %.

2.4.3 Investment Fund for Conservation Enterprises (FIEFE)

For this six-month period, two new projects were approved for financing under the FIEFE, including one company that benefited from a cash flow credit from the new FIEFE window. This new window was put in place to enable enterprises to supply themselves in raw materials subsequent to cash flow problems caused by the political events that occurred in Madagascar:

- € The project aimed at increasing BIOSAVE's essential oil production capacity in the region of Fénérive-Est through the reinforcement of its production equipment. However, as the political events made it difficult to realize and follow-up the project, fund disbursement only occurred in December 2002.

The total of disbursements effected under the FIEFE during the last half of 2002 are approximately \$247,060 including:

- € Phael Flor, for the production of cinnamon leave essential oil in the region of Brickaville, to which FIEFE contributed \$28,000;
- € Les Plantations de Mondésir, an essential oil and spice producer in Fénérive-Est for \$40,000;
- € Nature Lodge in Antsiranana for \$86,200;
- € BIOSAVE, for the production of essential oils in the region of Fénérive-Est, to which FIEFE contributed \$30,360;
- € SIDEXAM, for down payment on tea stock, to which FIEFE contributed \$62,500.



The SIDEXAM tea company received a credit of 500 million FMG that allowed it to restart operations after two months of closed operations during the crisis period

Currently, three projects entered the repayment phase of the FIEFE loan, namely:

- € Plantations de Mondésir
- € SIDEXAM
- € Phael Flor

The FIEFE account amounts currently to approximately \$27,600, taking into account repayments and interest.

The following table gives the list of FIEFE projects:

Name or raison sociale	Objet des investissements	Amount (kFmg)	Request amount (kFmg)	Financial partners	Situation du dossier
Phael Flor	Acquisition d'équipements de production (alambics, magasins...)	767,474	227,300	BNI-CLM	Refinancement 181,840 kMGF effectué. Remboursement en cours
Domaine Nature	Mise en œuvre de l'installation, suivi et contrôle des travaux	245,971	197,145	Investco, BNI	Instruction sans suite chez Investco et BNI-CLM
Mendri	Construction des bâtiments et acquisition d'équipements	1,021,509	532,070	BMOI, BTM-BOA	Dossier rejeté à la BMOI; en cours d'instruction à la BTM-BOA
Camp Catta	Construction des bâtiments et acquisition d'équipements	1,000,000	260,000	BTM-BOA	Dossier en cours d'instruction à la BOA
Vatomanga	Acquisition d'équipements et de matériels de production (irrigation, fours...)	983,096	523,589	Investco, BNI-CLM	Dossier rejeté à la BNI-CLM et chez Investco
Biosave	Première phase d'acquisition de matériels et d'équipement de production, magasin	362,902	242,902	Investco, BTM-BOA	Déblocage du crédit effectué en décembre 2002 par la BOA
Ranomanitra	Acquisition d'équipements et de matériels de production + BFR initial pour une nouvelle méthode d'exploitation de géranium	531,000	285,000	FIARO, BOA	Dossier décliné par la BOA
Les plantations de mondésir	Investissements en équipements et matériels de production + BFR initial	1,401,500	325,000	INVESTCO	Refinancement 260,000 kMGF effectué. Remboursement en cours
Alasoa Ecotourisme	Construction d'un restaurant	506,911	342,411	BNI-CLM, BTM-BOA	Dossier finalisé côté LDI, attentes documents du promoteur
Le dama	Investissements en équipements et matériels de production + BFR initial		1,000,000	Fiaro	Dossier en cours de modification
Nature Lodge	Finalisation des investissements en matériels et équipements pour l'écologie	1,686,663	700,000	BNI-CLM	Refinancement 560,000 kMGF effectué chez BNI-CLM
Tsara Aromatika	Extension d'une plantation de géranium dans l'Alaotra	475,840	210,000		Dossier en cours de boration. Modifications nécessaires
Bio Plus (Cap du Poivrier)	Extension d'une plantation de poivrier	611,295	400,000	BTM-BOA, BNI-CLM, UCB	Dossier en cours d'instruction à la BOA, BNI-CLM, UCB
SPIC	Mise en place d'une unité de tran litchis à Toamasina	7,123,440	1,000,000	Non déterminé	Desistement des partenaires sud-africains
International	Règlement de l'acqui matériels et équipements de production	0	600,000	Non dét né	Dossier non établi faute de réaction du promoteur
Exofruimad	Mise en place d'une unité de production de jus de fruits	919,172	200,000	BOA, BMOI	Dossier en cours d'instruction à la BOA et à la BMOI, en stand by
Fontenay Resort	Mise en place d'un établissement hôtelier écotouristique de luxe	939,436	424,439	BNI-CLM et UCB	Accord de financemùent obtenu au niveau des banques
SIDEXAM	Préparation de la campagne de culture de thé	Trésorerie	500,000	UCB	Déblocage effectué; remboursement en cours
TOTAL (Fmg)		23,576,209	7,969,856		
TOTAL (USD 1 USD=6400 Fmg)		3,683,783	1,245,290		

Projects already reviewed or under review at LDI

Projects in identification phase

HES: Essential oils
ECO: Ecotourism
POI: Pepper

BIO: Organic agriculture
PMED: Medicinal plants
FRU: Natural or processed fruits

2.4.5 Ecotourism

Workshop for Ecotourism Revival

In association with the Ministry of Tourism, LDI organized a national workshop attended by tourist operators for the revival of tourism and ecotourism in Madagascar after the crisis period. Recommendations for concrete and realistic short-term, mid-term and long-term actions were made during the workshop. The recommendations include the need to launch an aggressive but reassuring campaign to promote the Madagascar destination in targeted countries such as France, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Africa and sister islands including La Réunion and Mauritius. To achieve this last objective, LDI developed promotional tools such as brochures, folders, posters and a film on ecotourism entitled "Madagascar: Paradise of Ecotourism." In addition, LDI supported the participation of Malagasy operators in the international fair "World Travel Market" which was held in London in November 2002. LDI also provided support to ecotourism operators in their investments, and in the construction of ecolodges such as the case of Fontenay in Antsiranana, which was approved for financing under the FIEFE funds.

Ecotourism in Fianarantsoa

The LDI Fianarantsoa program has worked closely with regional tourism actors to relaunch this important source of income. Working primarily through GIFT (Groupement Inter-professionnel Fianarois de Tourisme) LDI supported participation of its members in the national workshop on the relaunching of tourism. In addition, LDI helped the GIFT organize a visit of their president to the international tourism fair in London as a way to publicize the tourism opportunities in Fianarantsoa. In addition, LDI very actively supported the national tourism day by sending representation to Isalo, but more importantly, helping to support financially the publicity for the day of splendid tourism activities in Fianarantsoa city itself. A tremendous public expression of support for community tourism activities occurred on that day such as displays of arts and crafts in front of the FCE railway station, guided tours of tourist sites in Fianarantsoa, a popular ball in a closed off downtown section of the city, and many other fun-and-games. LDI Fianarantsoa has also completed revision of the website "fce-fianarantsoa". com» through a contract with the MAK web site provider and the invaluable assistance of the FCER. Our next step is to improve the functioning of the Fianarantsoa.com site

2.5 Local Community Capacity Building

2.5.1 Kolo Harena National Congress

The Kolo Harena national congress took place from November 21 to 22, 2002 and was attended by large numbers of Kolo Harena farmers, partners, NGOs private operators, and donors. The purpose was to exchange information and make decisions on the future of their Kolo Harena movement. One of the resolutions made during the Congress was to create a Kolo Harena confederation with a president and a national committee to advocate for the Kolo Harena movement at the national level. According to Kolo Harena, it would be appropriate to change the statute of federations into cooperatives for commercial purposes, and to attain 50,000 members at the end of 2003. These critical resolutions

reflect the force and vitality of the Kolo Harena movement, which acquired a national identity and received full support from the government and the private sector. As Kolo Harena associations offer sustainable and



advantageous alternative solutions to *tavy* practices, they become increasingly a model of good management of natural resources, particularly since the government has strictly imposed laws and regulation against bush fires that threaten priority ecosystems.

The resolutions of the congress are provided as Appendix 2

2.5.2 Study Tours in Zambia and Malawi

Two representatives of Kolo Harena farmers and two representatives of the Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar, supervised by two socio-organizers from LDI, spent one week in Zambia and Malawi to study how producer associations are organized in English-speaking countries, how they control their natural resources, and what kind of relationships they have with the private sector.

Many lessons were learned from this study tour, in particular:

- € the two countries visited are well advanced with regard to the commercial and economic aspect of agricultural activities. If they start one activity, the marketing aspect is thoroughly thought out (market research...) in advance.
- € the agricultural activity is however intended mainly for the local market and not for exports. Cash crops are not well developed. Though tobacco is a cash crop.
- € the two countries have developed a cooperative system that works well. In Malawi, it is more like an association of economic operators with limited liability companies.
- € the involvement of women in the different activities of the community is remarkable.
- € concerning the community management of forest resources, the farmer would ultimately own the land (land title)! In Madagascar, all the forested areas are state-owned properties; forest operators can extract forest products (forest concession) but in no case can they own the land.

In particular, Zambian farmers expressed their wish to continue this exchange with Malagasy farmers.

2.6 Counterpart Fund (FCV)

LDI has no more inscriptions in the JAPANESE FCV for year 2002. However, for USAID FCV, there was an inscription of 600 million in the 2002 PIP (Public Investment Plan). This remaining money was utilized for the payment of work carried out during the year.

In the region of ANTSIRANANA, the contract for the rehabilitation of water supply system in Joffreville awarded to Tsaramandroso Entreprise de Construction (TCE) was terminated because the persons in charge were reported missing, and the maintenance and reinforcement works specified in the contract were not completed. Therefore, a ministerial decision was issued according to which the surety bond for this contract amounting to MGF 14,757,838 will not be refunded to them. Another company was selected to finish work.

In the region of MAHAJANGA, the rehabilitation of the road connecting the RN4 and Bekobay – Contract MinEnv/LDI/ANT/01/08 - could not be completed because of the risks associated with the political and economic crisis that prevailed in 2002, and because of organizational problems within the company. The balance amounting to MGF 102,909,215 will not be spent yet.

In the region of FIANARANTSOA, the rehabilitation of the bridges in Miarinarivo could not be launched, as climatic conditions were not favorable. However, as the *Etude Avant Projet* was completed and the *Dossiers d'Appel d'Offres* prepared for this site, work should start in the course of the first quarter 2003.



This is a photo of the Bekobay road under rehabilitation

The following table summarizes the works started in 2002, which were launched because of their urgency:

Contract	Purpose	Amount
ANTSIRANANA		
MinEnv/LDI/DIE/BC02/02	Reinforcement work for the rehabilitation of the water supply system in Joffreville	23,899,030
MinEnv/LDI/DIE/BC03/02	Update of studies and researches for reinforcement work in Joffreville	7,370,000
MinEnv/LDI/DIE/BC04/02	Control and monitoring of reinforcement work in Joffreville	15,120,000
FIANARANTSOA		
MinEnv/LDI/FIA/BC01/02	Elaboration of the <i>dossier d'Avant Projet</i> and the <i>dossier d'Appel d'Offres</i> for the rehabilitation of the Miarinarivo road.	19,712,000
TOTAL OF OBLIGATIONS		66,101,030

The situation of payment, all funds taken into account, are summarized below:

Region	Purpose	Amount	Situation of payment	Remarks
USAID FCV				
ANTSIRANANA	Rehabilitation of the water supply system in Ankarana	14,924,562		FINAL ACCEPTANCE IN JAN. 2003
	Rehabilitation of the water supply system in Joffreville	14,757,838		CONTRACT TERMINATED
	Control and monitoring of the construction of the water supply system in Joffreville	2,205,800	100%	
	Control and monitoring of the construction of the water supply network in Ankarana	2,237,450		FINAL ACCEPTANCE IN JAN. 2003
	Reinforcement work for the rehabilitation of the water supply network in Joffreville	23,899,030		FINAL ACCEPTANCE IN JAN. 2003
	Update of studies and researches for reinforcement work in Joffreville	7,370,000	100%	
	Control and monitoring of reinforcement work in Joffreville	15,120,000		FINAL ACCEPTANCE IN JAN. 2003
MAHAJANGA	Civil engineering work for the stabilization of two <i>lavaka</i> in Androtra	5,087,577	100%	
	Biological protection of two <i>lavaka</i> in Androtra	9,225,000	100%	
	Rehabilitation of the road connecting the RN4 and Bekobay	102,909,215		CONTRACT NOT COMPLETED

FIANARANTSOA	Rehabilitation of the road Faraony Nihaonana	13,131,043	100%	
	Control and monitoring of the rehabilitation of the road Faraony Nihaonana	1,499,630	100%	
	Work of rehabilitation of the road belt around the Isalo ZIE	16,232,088	100%	
	Control of the rehabilitation of the road belt around the Isalo ZIE	2,497,000	100%	
	Rehabilitation of the bridges in Miarinarivo	252,266,335		Work start-up postponed in January 2003
	Preparation of the <i>dossier d'Avant Projet</i> and the <i>dossier d'Appel d'Offres</i> for the rehabilitation of the Miarinarivo road.	19,712,000	100%	
	Control of the rehabilitation of the bridges in Miarinarivo	30,000,000		Work start-up postponed in January 2003
MORAMANGA	Rehabilitation of the perimeter and the CPRD of Antsahambary Amparihintsokatra	20,579,019		Payment in January 2003
JAPAN FCV				
FIANARANTSOA	Completion of the rehabilitation of roads at Ranohira Bas	10,183,095	100%	
	Rehabilitation of the road at Ranohira Piscine – Ranohira Namaza	15,000,473	100%	
	Rehabilitation of the road Ranohira-Ranohira Bas (Entreprise DIMBY)	16,500,473	100%	

Moreover, the contract on the verification of the utilization of the USAID/FCV account under the framework of the CAP project for an amount of MGF 37,190,000, jointly signed by USAID, CAE, the Ministry of Environment, is currently paid at 83%, the intervention nearing its last phase.

2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

2.7.1 Pressures Reduction in Priority Ecosystems

Within the framework *tavy* monitoring, and on the basis of methodology developed in collaboration with Pact during the pilot phase in 2001, LDI undertook this year a search for information on *tavy* practice in a broader scale and at the level of Kolo Harena benefiting from LDI support. Thus, referring to the working hypothesis made at the beginning the LDI program, LDI's monitoring-evaluation team and the technical staff will have to verify if the combination of the diffusion of agricultural intensification technical packages, the transfer of natural resource management to basic communities and environmental education actually reduces the expansion of arable lands into priority ecosystems. The terms of reference for this larger scale study were prepared. The consulting firm to which *tavy* monitoring in Moramanga has been entrusted is undertaking field surveys and analyses. In Fianarantsoa and Mahajanga, proposals are being analyzed and negotiated pending the release of funds to effectively launch field studies. The final report is expected to be edited in June 2003.

2.7.2 Establishment of the Kolo Harena and Conservation-based Enterprises Database

The database listing Kolo Harena associations with their respective activities in agricultural intensification and community management of natural resources, and describing the support provided to conservation

enterprises is in place and updated on a continuous basis by LDI's regional monitoring-evaluation team. The database is expected to produce automatically the situation of LDI indicators in view of the preparation of reports, more specifically, it will be used as tool for analysis and discussion once LDI results are linked with the geographical information system.

2.8 LDI Partnership with Institutions and Organizations

2.8.1 MGHC, JSI and Voahary Salama

The population-environment-health program supported by the MGHC/Packard, PSI, JSI, and government services is now generating positive results. Despite the setbacks occasioned by the recent political and economic crisis, the synergies between public health and family planning are becoming increasingly visible. For instance, the Koloharena run Agricultural Supply Centers are now selling products offered through the PSI and JSI social marketing systems. The collaboration with JSI and PSI have helped LDI staff understand better the importance of developing very clear and precise messages as part of our environmental health program. The integrated approach to population and environmental education is playing a key role in attainment of better family planning coverage along the eastern side of the corridor.

2.8.2 Ministry of Environment

Under the framework of the new working system adopted by the Ministries, LDI provides information and reports periodically, and systematically meets information demands from the Ministry of Environment concerning:

- the logical framework
- the activity progress check
- the annual achievements

Moreover, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for managing and monitoring the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructures financed under the Counterpart Fund (FCV). The joint LDI/Ministry team, with the assistance of construction and control firms, makes joint decisions regarding work acceptability.

Under the Public Investment Plan (PIP), the staff of the Ministry organized a training session for the LDI team regarding the preparation of public expenditure programs.

2.8.3 Ministry of Water and Forests

LDI followed the initiative taken by the Ministry of Water and Forests to control bush fires and *tavy*. LDI signed a protocol of agreement with the Circumscription of Water and Forests to launch the promotion of "Green Communes". Priority will be given to the region of Alaotra where agricultural infrastructures were rehabilitated by LDI in order to protect watersheds surrounding the dams. LDI launched the public awareness campaign in 5 communes out of the 6 communes planned during the month of December 2002. Nursery preparation and hole drilling activities are underway as well as the prospecting of plants and species that meet population needs.

In Fianarantsoa, LDI is working with the Direction of Water and Forests to develop the Haute Matsiatra plantation and to identify the pilot communes for the *Communes Verities* promotion.

2.8.4 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Raising

LDI acceded to the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Raising (MAEL) concerning the setting up of the Project Coordination Unit, which will initiate, promote and monitor rural development projects as well as activities managed or monitored by the Ministry. We are convinced that the MAEL needs a good organizational structure and sound procedures to be able to analyze a large mass of pertinent information and play a catalytic role with a view to increasing and coordinating the implementation of agricultural projects; and achieving national goals and objectives. The MAEL's Project Coordination Unit receives support from LDI in matters of organization and planning, monitoring and evaluation, and also in the establishment of a database linked with the geographical information system. LDI also works with the MAEL to encourage a better flow of information among key institutions involved in rural development and environmental protection, in particular the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water and Forests and the ONE.

A completed list of LDI implementation partners is shown in appendix 3

2.9 Training and Research

2.9.1 LDI Staff Capacity Building

LDI sent most of its staff members on training courses abroad or within the country to add to their knowledge and acquire international experience. Participants include:

Name	Function with LDI	Training Theme	Country	Date
Ramaromanana Olga	Person in charge of monitoring-evaluation	Sustainable environmental management	University of California, Berkeley	June 21 - July 14, 2002
Aliette Abraham	Person in charge of the GCRN and the SO	Natural Resource Management	Colorado, Wyoming, North Carolina, Washington DC	August 25 – September 12, 2002
Princia Ratrimo	Person in charge of Intervention Fund management	- Federal contracting basics - Subcontract Management	ESI International and the George Washington University – Washington DC	- November 4 – November 8, 2002 - November 11 – November 13, 2002
George Rakotondrabe	Person in charge of M&E in Moramanga	Bio-economic modeling	Ithaca – Cornell University	Octobre 2002
Anicet Joany Ranaivoarisoa	Person in charge of Agricultural Intensification in Fianarantsoa	Farmer-led extension	The Philippines	November 2002
Soloarisoa Ranoromalala	Deputy Manager - Agricultural Intensification	Project management	INSCAE Antananarivo	November 2002
David Solofohery Rason	Antanandava ZSI Supervisor	Project management	INSCAE Antananarivo	November 2002
Mparany Rakotondramasy		Farmer-led extension	The Philippines	November 2002
Haja Guy Randrianarison	Person in charge of the GCRN and the SO Fianarantsoa	Study tours	Malawi, Zambia	November 2002
Etienne Randrianary	Person in charge of the GCRN and the SO Moramanga	Study tours	Malawi, Zambia	November 2002

2.9.2 Malagasy students

LDI supervises 8 new Malagasy and foreign students who are preparing their masters' theses. This number brings the cumulative students having prepared their masters into 63 students and researchers.

List of trainees

Names	Themes	Zones	Institutions	Periods
Fidèle Rakotonirina	Intensive Rice Growing System in bottom lands and <i>tanety</i>	CDIA Beforona	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA)	December 2002 – June 2003
Tantely Razafitsalama	Ginger cultivation	Fierenana Beforona	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA)	December 2002 – July 2003

Rakotonirina Eric Angelo	Contribution of ecotourism activities to the socio-economic and ecological development of the population established around the National Park of Ranomafana	Ranomafana		May-July 2002
- Rakotovao Ny Hasina Andriamampandry - Ravoninjatovo Misa Hanitriniony	Development and revival of ecotourism activities of the FCE	FCE Railroad	Institut Supérieur Polytechnique de Madagascar (ISPM)	Nov. –Dec. 2002
Razazarohavana Lalaina	Establishment of rural infrastructures: hydro-agricultural infrastructures, roads, water supply systems and buildings to support LDI' AI component and the MGHC project	Fianarantsoa		Oct. 2002 – Jan. 2003
Raveloarinjaka Domoina	Spatial planning and development of the forest site of Ambohipanja for ecotourism	Sahambavy	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA)	April –Nov. 2002
Lydia Raharimalala	Kolo Harena associations: Factors of rural development and actors in the reduction of the pressures and the management of the natural resources	Ambatovy	Université d'Antananarivo – Economy Department	Nov 2002 – February 2003

2.10 Intervention Fund

Intervention Fund Management

No change occurred regarding the Intervention Fund management and administration procedures. Even so, it should be noted that the cyclone recovery funds (Tranche 1 and Tranche 2) was closed down, consequently the number of IF Unit staff was reduced during this six-month period.

2.10.1 Achievements

Contracts and Grant Agreements Signed, Completed and Terminated

29 sub-contracts and 1 grant agreement were signed during the six-month period from July 2002 through December 2002. The number of new sub-contracts and grant agreements signed, fully completed and terminated during the six-month period is shown in the following table.

***Number of contracts and grant agreements signed, completed, terminated
JULY 02 to DECEMBER 02 (Regular Fund)***

AREA	CONTRACT			GRANTS		
	signed	completed	terminated	signed	completed	terminated
MORAMANGA	12	3	0	0	0	0
FIANARANTSOA	13	3	0	0	0	0
DIEGO	1	0	0	0	0	0
ANTANANARIVO	3	2	0	0	0	0
MIXED		1	0	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	29	9	0	1	0	0

Cumulatively, since the beginning of the LDI program, LDI signed 186 sub-contracts and 17 grant agreements in all under the Intervention Fund. The details are presented in the table below.

**Number of contracts and grant agreements signed, completed, terminated
since the beginning of LDI Program (Regular Fund)**

REGION	CONTRACTS			GRANTS		
	signed	completed	terminated	signed	completed	terminated
MORAMANGA	51	32	2	2	0	0
FIANARANTSOA	70	49	3	6	3	3
MAHAJANGA	31	14	15	2	1	1
DIEGO	12	4	2	0	0	0
ANTANANARIVO	11	5	0	0	0	0
MIXED	11	6	1	7	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	186	110	23	17	4	4

As regards MGHC fast track activities financed by the Packard Foundation, 15 sub-contracts were signed including 7 contracts in the region of Fianarantsoa for a total amount of \$ 40,737, and 8 contracts in the region of Moramanga for a total amount of \$ 60,615.

Furthermore, fast track activities will be extended through April 2003 with additional budget amounting to US\$ 50,000 approximately.

Payments Effected

The following table shows the payments effected locally during this six-month period.

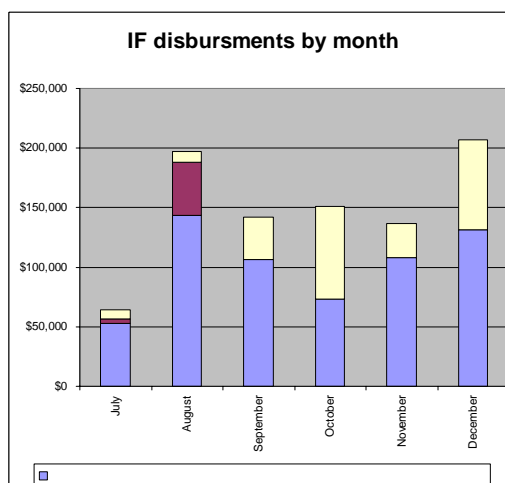
Intervention Fund Disbursements July 02 – December 02

	Technical Assistance	Credit	Direct Material Support	Research	Total
Agricultural Intensification	\$55,347	\$2,777	\$156,578	\$311	\$215,013
Community Mgmt of Nat Resources	\$6,237		\$975	\$135	\$7,347
Environmental Education	\$6,751		\$7,259		\$14,010
EFE Promotion	\$81,404	\$89,818	\$6,811	\$598	\$178,631
Reinforcement of partner capacity	\$150,211		\$2,029	\$120	\$152,360
Privatization and rehabilitation of FCE and Port of Manakara	\$48,123		\$650		\$48,773
TOTAL	\$348,073	\$92,595	\$174,302	\$1,164	\$616,134

2.10.2 Disbursement Analysis

Disbursement Rate

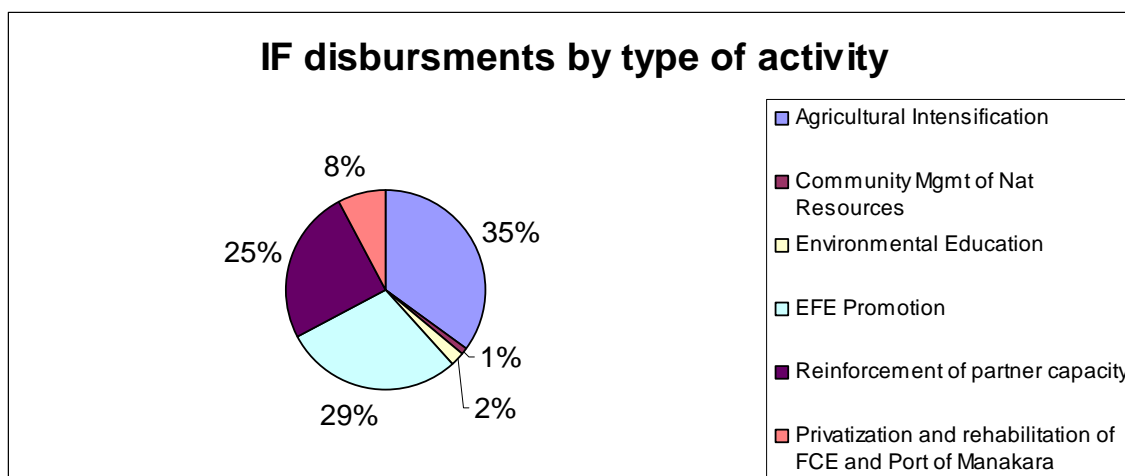
With the cyclone recovery activities, the disbursements effected under the Intervention Fund amount approximately to \$ 150,000 per month. Thus, in comparison with the first half of 2002, a 20% increase in disbursement rate is observed. This is partly due to the fact that surety bonds for the rehabilitation of irrigation networks financed under the cyclone recovery funds were in majority paid during this six-month period. It is also due to the resumption of LDI partners' activities as from August.



Disbursements by Type of Activity

The analysis of disbursements by type of activity reveals that the tendencies observed in previous years prevail. Thus, agricultural intensification activities are still the ones for which LDI disburses the most money. It is also observed that disbursements for the Privatization of the FCE and for the Port of Manakara increased during this six-month period.

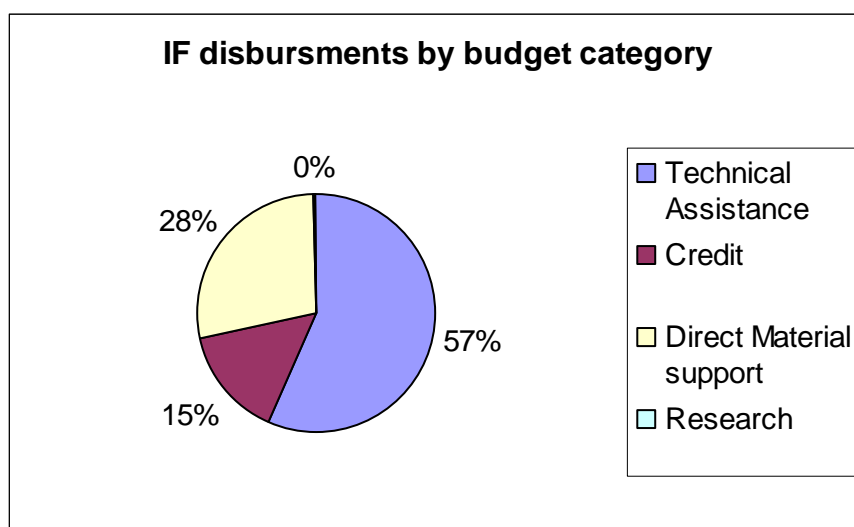
The following figure shows IF disbursements by type of activity.



Disbursements by Budget Category

After Technical Assistance, which accounts for 57% of disbursements, Direct Material Support is the second budget line most utilized during this six-month period. However, compared to previous year, it should be noted that disbursements for Technical Assistance dropped by 10% while disbursements for Direct Material Support increased.

The following figure shows IF disbursements by budget category



2.11 Value-Added Tax (TVA) and Import Duties and Taxes (DTI)

Sub- Paragraph	TVA			DTI		
	Payment Credit	Credit Consumed	Balance	Payment Credit	Credit Consumed	Balance
Financing Group A (State-State)						
20172 Water, Electricity, Telephone	240,000,000	28,756,709	211,243,291			
20173 Supplies and Services	597,000,000	283,083,573	313,916,427			
20175 Maintenance and Repair	200,000,000	28,143,270	171,856,730			
20150 Studies and Research	70,000,000	251,663,480	-181,663,480			
20156 Monitoring-Control-Supervision	60,000,000	75,470,752	-15,470,572			
21240 Irrigation Work	200,000,000	130,706,999	69,293,101			
21410 Roads	1,000,000,000	3,626,939,948	-2,626,939,948			
21610 Technical Equipment	1,000,000,000	194,621,746	805,378,254	800,000,000	3,265,010,073	-2,465,010,073
21720 Vehicles						
Financing Group B (FCV)						
20150 Studies and Research	6,400,000	17,859,400	-11,459,400			
20156 Monitoring-Control-Supervision	10,100,000	33,759,520	-23,659,520			
21510 Water Supply System	8,800,000	50,852,504	-42,052,504			
21520 Sewage System	3,000,000	57,250,303	-54,250,303			
21410 Roads	100,000,000	317,061,857	-217,061,857			
21240 Irrigation Work	600,000,000	59,839,070	540,160,930			
Total	4,995,300,000	5,155,999,131	-160,699,131	800,000,000	3,265,010,073	-2,465,010,073

3. Antsiranana Region

3.1 Principal Activities undertaken in Antsiranana

a) Support to the development of the two ZIE and peripheral zones

To improve the well being of the population living around the two ZIE's, LDI has invested 700 millions Fmg from the counterpart fund to rehabilitate the water supply system in Joffreville and to install a new one in Ankarana. Despite the 2002 crise, the two water supply systems were installed and minor works are now undertaken to render them completely operational. For the case of Joffreville, the local people beneficiaries are directly managing the remaining actions.

b) Assistance for investors to develop ecolodges and other activities related to ecotourism

Technical support was given to the Fontenay Resort in Joffreville to prepare financial document for a request of \$ 54,000 investment through the FIEFE credit. This document has just received the approval of a local bank and the fund will be released soon. The Fontenay Resort is a potential project for a high category ecolodge equivalent to 4 stars hotel service.



c) Development of basic lodges by Village association

This project is now on pending due to the catastrophic reduction of ecotourism activities in national level.

d) Education in the new concept of Ecotourism

A film titled "Madagascar: Paradise of Ecotourism" was produced and dispatched to large public especially in international level. This product is essentially focused on the potentialities of Madagascar in terms of ecotourism. It has a principal objective to invite tourists as well as investors to come to Madagascar. The film also presents the main aspects of real ecotourism, as it is a new concept in Madagascar.

3.2 Accomplishments July – December 2002

Indicators	July to December 2002 accomplishments	Observations
Various commercial contracts are established and undertaken between the local private operators through ETN association and the villagers Association of Ankarana to promote the two basics lodges.		No commercial contracts with local operators could be established due to the reduction of ecotourism activities caused by the actual crisis.
1 Ecolodge established in Joffreville or Ankarana	1 Ecolodge (Nature Lodge) in Joffreville is about to be finished and opened	1 ecolodge (Fontenay Resort) will receive the FIEFE credit but is partly already operational
Technical assistance to rehabilitate the water systems in Joffreville and in Ankarana	Principal works for two water supply systems are done.	

4. Fianarantsoa Region

The semi-annual report for this period captures some of the contradictory dynamics of the recovery period from the economic and political crises of the past year. LDI Fianarantsoa has not been immune from the traumatic events of the recent political upheaval. This report reflects some of the ups-and-downs that have occurred during a period when fuel scarcity was great and transport systems deeply disrupted. Only in early August did fuel begin to flow once again to Fianarantsoa. The regional economy has not yet recovered to the post crisis period. Farmers' purchasing power continues to be quite low due to the disruption of transport and market infrastructures. Shortages of fertilizer combined with little cash availability in rural areas will most likely contribute to stagnant or even low yields in many parts of the Fianarantsoa province. Ecotourism continues to suffer greatly due to the low levels of tourist visits to the region.

4.1 Lessons learned by component

4.1.1 Agricultural Intensification

The agricultural intensification component has shown both dynamism and stagnation over the past six months. The deep economic and political crisis has highlighted the vulnerability of the agricultural sector in LDI's Strategic Zones of Intervention. One of the greatest constraints to agricultural production has been the lack of sufficient supplies of chemical fertilizers required to complement the low-input agricultural approach of LDI. Fertilizer supplies have been simply non-existent at critical times of the agricultural campaign. Rice yields will most likely be lower this next season and potato harvests were low. Potato yields are normally 30-40 tons per hectare but this year they hover around 18-25 tons per hectare. While compost use has expanded considerably, small additions of chemical fertilizers seem to still be essential to help boost yields. In addition, the disruption in agricultural markets caused by the fuel crisis continues to be felt as small-scale rice collectors lacked sufficient capital to purchase rice stocks. Prices for rice have been low for farmers though LDI's rice commercialization system has contributed significantly in our areas of intervention. Risk adverse farmers have also approached the market with caution with the result that production strategies



Dry season gardening and fish farming in Alatsinainy-lamarina in November 2002 – an example of the agro-ecological approach promoted by LDI

were altered due to fears and uncertainties about how the market would respond to the fuel crisis of the first part of the semester.

The results of the LDI agricultural campaign have been somewhat spotty these last months. On the positive side, the addition of new staff to the Ranomafana area (North Corridor) has contributed significantly to the re-launching of agricultural activities deeply troubled by the cancellation by LDI to a contract with Tefy Saina. The expansion of dry-season agriculture and fish culture has been very dramatic. Linkages to the urban markets have grown due to the proximity of the site to major roads leading to Fianarantsoa market opportunities. In contrast, the southern strategic zones of intervention have stagnated somewhat. Here LDI has worked in the area for four years with its own staff. As a result of the high farmer/extension agent ratio, limits have been reached in the capacity of LDI agents and partner organization staff to reach more farmers and attain higher adoption rates. The new farmer-to-farmer approach promises to contribute to the expansion of agricultural innovation.

After a phase of identifying and training village extension animators, LDI has focused its efforts on providing these farmer extension agents with materials, institutional linkages, and other sources of motivation. As with any introduction of a new approach, it has taken about a year to put in place the farmer-to-farmer orientation. Much work remains. Farmer extension animators need continual training and monitoring even though many of them have been very successful adopters of agricultural intensification techniques proffered by LDI. The Koloharena federations are still quite weak, but these federations are absolutely essential partners to LDI and its NGO agricultural service providers. While the visit of our agricultural director Anicet to the Philippines in November generated much enthusiasm for the farmer-to-farmer approach, it is clear that much more work must be carried out to insure the long-term viability of the approach.

The efforts of the past years to build Koloharena level tree nurseries have not yet totally paid off. Koloharena have outplanted the stocks from last year's nurseries, but this year they are encountering difficulties in obtaining seeds from the Silo National des Graines Forestières in Antananarivo. The SNGF has encountered difficulty in collecting seeds due to the fuel shortages while LDI has not yet succeeded in generating its own seed supply system run at the local level. More attention must be placed on how to build up long-lasting village level nurseries and especially in light of the new "Commune Verte" program. Ideally, this mechanism should be a boom for Koloharena interested in producing seedlings for sale. STABEX offers very low priced coffee and clove seedlings on the eastern side of the corridor, but it is not yet clear if farmers have the necessary purchasing power to buy them.

4.1.2 Conservation Enterprises

The economic and political crisis in Madagascar obliged LDI to adjust its interventions in the conservation enterprise domain. LDI focused its efforts on helping to rebuild vulnerable conservation enterprises like SIDEXAM in Sahambavy – the tea plantation abutting the western side of the forest corridor. The \$80,000 revolving fund contribution allowed the cash-strapped SIDEXAM to purchase primary inputs and pay local labor costs. Since no personnel were laid off and surrounding farmers were able to sell record amounts of tea, no evidence has emerged that tavy has increased due to the economic hardships encountered by SIDEXAM. The initial success with the tea company showed how the injection of funds into companies can contribute to resolving cash-flow constraints but also strengthen the investment portfolio of a company. Such companies need to continue to invest in product storage and processing in order to expand market shares. We see considerable opportunities to use this fund to help jump-start the ecotourism sector and also build stronger ties between the Koloharena associations and agricultural enterprises.



Tea collecting at the SIDEXAM plantation in Sahambavy supported by the LDI conservation enterprise emergency credit. Note bamboo baskets fabricated for tea collection – a secondary income generation product benefiting from the emergency credit.

The special agricultural commercialization fund set up to help bolster commodity prices and revenues for Koloharena generated \$14,500 of revenue for the Koloharena federations in addition to aiding those families selling rice, beans, and other agricultural goods. The post-emergency commercialization fund not only generated revenue for the Koloharena members, but also it contributed to the establishment of a new marketing structure specialized in commercial ventures. This fund has considerably increased the capacity of the federations of Koloharena to generate much needed revenues through the purchase of agricultural commodities from farmers at a decent price but then resale once prices rise above the purchase price.

The successful experience in agricultural commercialization has highlighted the importance of creating strong linkages

between LDI's agricultural intensification and marketing components. Both Koloharena and technical staff have learned that agricultural surpluses must be generated of a high enough quality to break into new markets. Indeed, it is now abundantly clear to Koloharena that market opportunities and dynamics must drive the agricultural intensification process. Koloharena farmers must not only maintain a diversified production system to respond to market fluctuations, but they must obtain access to market information to guide production strategies. Agricultural extension must not only focus on training in how to produce surpluses of high quality. Capacity building must also focus on strengthening farmers' ability to capture market opportunities.

4.1.3 Community-Based Natural Resource Management

The four-year investment of LDI staff time and resources in community resource management are starting to bear fruit. The majority of COBA forest user's associations set up in various strategic zones of intervention are now in the process of implementing their resource management plans. It has taken considerable time to organize the COBA, delineate resource management zones, legally transfer management responsibilities, and then set up mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the forest conservation measures. The considerable successes LDI Fianarantsoa have recently obtained in securing GCF contracts is to a large degree based on the care the program has taken to build up relations of trust and confidence with the local communities. On sensitive issues like forest management, one must first gain confidence of local communities by obtaining results in domains like agricultural intensification or health care. Then a multidisciplinary team of socio-organizers, community organizers, and forestry specialists must work in a coordinated fashion to implement the many steps of the GCF process.

The initial successes in setting up the first GCF forest management agreements in our Strategic Zones of Interventions are leading to a rapid growth of demand to replicate the process in other neighboring *fokontany*. At the initial phases of the GCF and GELOSE process, we focused our attention on those areas confronted by intense pressures from excessive forest exploitation. Now rural communities are asking LDI to help them implement the resource management agreements along many different parts of the forest corridor. The key preconditions for community management of large parts of the corridor are quickly falling into place. However, the question still remains on how local level delineation of CGF boundaries will mesh with broader regional and national forest planning priorities. The interface between the local level community engagement and the broader national zonation priorities are still not articulated. Nevertheless, considerable capacity building must continue to be directed to the strengthening of the COBA but also, at a broader scale, the leadership of the communes.

4.1.4 Environmental Education and Communication

The last semester of 2002 saw the emergence of audio-visual tools designed to contribute to changing behavioral practices of target groups. LDI Fianarantsoa succeeded in completing a film on fish production practices for Royal Carp fingerling reproduction centers. This film has helped to market the practice of inland fisheries among other projects like the PSDR and Voahary Salama. The number of decentralized producers of Royal Carp fingerlings has risen from 9 to 11 this year. The production and dissemination of videos on technical subjects has led to such interest and impact that LDI is now investing in the production of a film on Royal Carp fish pond fattening destined for the small scale producers buying fingerlings from the production centers. It is now clear that high quality films can be produced in Fianarantsoa by such organizations as Fanoïtsa. LDI Fianarantsoa contracts with local film companies have gone a long way to increasing the capacity of these local communicators while also serving as a mechanism to interest urban interests in rural and agricultural development.

The population-environment-health program supported by the MGHC/Packard, PSI, JSI, and government services is now generating positive results. Despite the setbacks occasioned by the recent political and economic crisis, the synergies between public health and family planning are becoming increasingly visible. For instance, the Koloharena run Agricultural Supply Centers are now selling products offered through the PSI and JSI social marketing systems. The collaboration with JSI and PSI have helped LDI staff understand better the importance of developing very clear and precise messages as part of our environmental health program. The integrated approach to population and environmental education is playing a key role in attainment of better family planning coverage along the eastern side of the corridor.

4.1.5 Local Capacity Building

The Koloharena farmer's movement continues to expand despite the uncertain political and economic situation of the past months. The agricultural commercialization commissions are now in place, water user's associations (AUE) are now working much closer with the Koloharena, the farmer-to-farmer structure is falling into place, and strong ententes have been negotiated between the COBA and the Koloharena federations. As the responsibilities of the Koloharena federations grow, it is increasingly evident that functional literacy programs needed to be established as well as improved techniques to carry out Koloharena program planning in association with the communes. As the place of Koloharena becomes more important at the village level, more attention needs to be devoted to the village planning process. Experiments with the MGHC Village Championne planning process should provide much needed experience.

4.2 Success story – Community Management of Natural Forests in Tanala County

A unique and unprecedented event has just taken place in Tanala country – the eastern side of the Fianarantsoa forest corridor. For the first time in the history of the area, local Tanala communities have lobbied successfully to acquire legal rights for forest management while at the same time putting in place strong resource management agreements through the *Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts* (GCF) mechanism.

RYTANALATSY ANALA
Rytanala tsy anala
Nankalaza re ny ala
Ringariteo tavy
Faiarano rovo asazy
Rytanala tsy anala
Nankalaza re ny rano
Faiarano mangalahala
Ny taranaka rehetra
Rytanala tsy anala
Nankalaza re ny hazo
Faiarano rano
Ny vady ka mialaza
Rytanala tsy anala
Mamba dia fantatrao
Ny laka sy ny alanto
Amin'ireo taranaka
Rytanala tsy anala
Indro tonga ny mpanaoitra
Amin'ireo dia aotra
Dianan'ireo fikambanana tany ny ONG
Amin'ireo endika marobe
Aony LDI, alava amin'ny tany hoe
Landscape de développement Intervention International
Fampandisoana haingana hanala ny mosay
Naoina indray ny COBA na VCI
Havaiana amin'ny tany hoe
Comité de Base na Vondrona d'habitants
Ka ny tanjona kendera da ny faianarana ny ala
Faiarano seshena
Aldora amin'ny akaky azay indrindra
Ny fahafahiana izay hatao
Fianarana mifindra
Ny fampandisoana ny tanety
Izay mialaza angazay
Faiarano velivety
Ho taranaka eo aloha ny aty
Ny tanjara da mba hahala
Ka mialaza an'ny zaky
Mpanankalaza izay fantatrao
TSIMOJA Bertrand
Trésorier COBA/Ministrat Ambodiana Dihy



Inauguration of the Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts (GCF) in Ikongo in November, 2002. Village women reciting poems and singing songs about the importance of reducing tavy and managing community forests sustainably

Four years ago, LDI Fianarantsoa conducted field research in communities along the Ikongo part of the forest corridor. The RRA case studies highlighted the deep suspicion felt by the community regarding LDI's role as a development agent. Fear was most pronounced around the question of forest ownership and management. Villagers felt LDI represented interests that would steal forests in preparation for exploitation of sapphires, emeralds, and wood! Villagers initially fled ahead of the arrival of LDI staff. Now the situation has changed dramatically. Thanks to the collaboration between the CAF/Dette Nature program and LDI Fianarantsoa, three new GCF contracts have been signed in the Ikongo area. Villagers believe that they now have a strong stake in the management of community forests but that the law protects these interests.

On December 7, 2002 a GCF ceremony was organized in the Ikongo sub-prefecture to celebrate the signing of the three contracts in Ambodiara, Antsatrana, and Ambalagoavy. Poems and songs were recited by women and men regarding the negative impacts of tavy on the environment. Children recited poems of the effects of deforestation on water resources. Salutations were given to the CAF/Dette Nature and LDI teams

for the excellent relations built with the local communities over the past years. The touching ceremony, crowned by a sacrifice of a bull, demonstrated how a team effort between villagers and technical agents over a relatively short period of time of four years leads to dramatic changes in perceptions and behaviors toward natural resources. The establishment of the COBA through the assistance of CAF and LDI agents plus the addition of the *experts juniors* seconded to the association to implement the management plan is a testimony to the deep interest of rural communities to conserve and manage on a sustainable basis their surrounding natural resources. Now work is under way to implement the resource management plan negotiated jointly by the forestry service and the COBA association. This will be the true test of the validity of the GCF approach.

4.3 Performance according to indicators

Indicators for July 2002 to December 2003	Situation in December 2002	Observations
Activity Indicators		
Activities level		
Agricultural Intensification		
€ Increase average yields of farm families: 30%.	€ 0% to 61% increase in yields in relation to 2001 and 10% to 93% increase in yields in relation to 1999	Minimum and maximum yields : ↓ Off-season potatoes : 10 to 22T/ha. ↓ Beans: 1 to 6.5 T/ha. ↓ Rice: 1.04 to 8.75T/ha. ↓ Corn: 0.5 to 3.6 T/ha.
€ Increase in average revenue for farm families : 20 %	€ In process.	
€ Credit granted : \$ 27,000.	€ \$ 18000 : \$ 12,305 Agricultural Supply Center, \$ 1590 micro-credit self-managed by the Koloharena \$ 3900 equipment credit \$ 220 of faisanse valoir.	
Community Management of Natural Resources		
€ Number of GCF contracts signed (5)	3 new GCF contracts signed in Ambodiara, Antsatrana, Ambalagoavy. 1 new contract in Ambendrana to be signed in January 2003.	Until now, 5 contracts GCF signed in Angalampona (Miarinarivo), Ampatsy (Ialamarina), Antsatrana (Ikongo), Ambalagoavy (Ikongo) and in Ambodiara (Ambolomadinika). The sixth contract will be signed in Ambendrana (Androy), during the month of January, 2003.
€ Number of villages implicated in conservation activities (4)	17 new villages concerned by the initiative	Ambodiara (5), Antsatrana (3), Ambalagoavy (1) Ambendrana (8).
€ Number of villages implicated in the sustainable use of natural resources (3)	18 new villages	In total 165 villages, the objectives have been achieved.

Indicators for July 2002 to December 2003	Situation in December 2002	Observations
<p>€ Total area covered by GCF/Gelose contracts (2500 Ha).</p> <p>€ Number of members of the COBA/CLB (500 members)</p>	<p>1354 Ha and 2851 Ha including the site at Ambendrana.</p> <p>416 new members without those of Ambendrana.</p>	<p>The total surface area of the GCF including d'Angalampona, d'Ampatsy et d'Ambendrana is 6042 Ha.</p> <p>Ambodiara : 214 Antsatrana : 80 Ambalagoavy : 122 Total: 781 members or 1011 including those of Ambendrana</p>
<p>Environmental education and communication Number of environmental education and communication activities (7)</p>	<p>6 new activities carried out</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and distribution of a brochure on 20 questions around the concession process of the Port of Manakara and the FCE. - Production of a film on production of fingerlings by local producers. - Projection of the fingerling film. - Assistance to the FCE concession public education program. - Launching of the Centre d'Information through the agricultural supply center in Ambatovaky with the Ranomafana National Park. (with posters, brochures, magazines) - Distribution and sale of the Koloharena bulletin no. 3 Distribution
<p>Promotion of Conservation Enterprise Activities</p> <p>€ Number of EFE enterprises assisted by LDI (1 enterprise)</p> <p>€ Total volume of investments in conservation enterprise (\$ 15, 385)</p> <p>€ Volume of FIEFE funds dispersed (\$ 141, 000)</p> <p>€ Number of farmers assisted working with conservation enterprises (200 farmers)</p>	<p>2 new enterprises supported</p> <p>-</p> <p>\$ 80, 000</p> <p>220 farmers</p>	<p>SIDEXAM and RAMAEX</p> <p>Either the dossiers are not eligible or the clients abandon the effort.</p> <p>Financing to meet cash-flow shortages and revolving operating funds. FKH Lokomby-Manakara /KH Mpitaia Ialamarina</p>

Indicators for July 2002 to December 2003	Situation in December 2002	Observations
Reinforcement of local capacity building		
€ Number of associations supported by LDI (80 associations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to « CHEF » (Centre des huiles essentielles de Fianarantsoa). - Support to « GIFT ». - Support to 4 KH 	40 groups constitute CHEF with a total of 180 members. GIFT : Groupement Inter-professionnel fianarois du tourisme with 49 members.
€ Number of members supported by LDI (1000 members).	220(EFE)+ 122 (KH) +416(COBA)= 748 members.	New Total: 3640 members.
€ Number of associations legally constituted (80 associations).	5 Associations	New total: 281 associations
€ Number of NGOs reinforced by LDI (3 NGOs).		
€ Number of operational farmer trainers (154 farmers).	20 new farmer trainers and extension workers	Au total, 186 PV trainers and PA extension agents of which 159 PV et 27 PA are functional
€ Numbers of federations supported by LDI (1 Federation).	2 new federations supported.	The federations of Manakara and Kelilalina.
€ Number of operational expert juniors (12 E.J).	12 Experts-Juniors	6 Experts-Juniors seconded to the Federations. 6 Experts-Juniors seconded to DIREF and to the COBAs (Communautés de bases).

Indicators for July 2002 to December 2003	Situation in December 2002	Observations
Sub-Results Level Reduction in the expansion of agricultural lands € Monitoring of tavy in the Strategic Zones of Interventions (3 SZI) Increase in benefits gained from the sustainable utilization of natural resources € Number of EFE assisted in the region by LDI (1 enterprise). € Evolution of gross profits of conservation enterprises supported by LDI € Number of jobs created (135 jobs). Reinforcement of the capacity of Koloharena to carry out sustainable activities € Evolution of the number of members practicing technical packages (500 members). € Number of members participating in conservation enterprise activities (1000 members)	6 sites 3 activities maintained by the local population following support to SIDEXAM - 6 jobs created and 130 jobs maintained 122 new adopters of technical packages 416 new members of the COBA + 122 new adopters of agricultural techniques	Ambendrana: Androy /Ranomafana. Ampatsy: Ialamarina. Ambodiara : Ambolomadinika Antsatrana : Ikongo Ambalagoavy : Ikongo Angalampona: Miarinarivo. - Sisal net fabrication - Basket making with bamboo - Knife and pick fabrication 124 jobs would have been lost without the LDI support

4.4 Regional support

4.4.1 Promotion of Eco-enterprises

This reporting period has been marked by focused efforts to respond to the fall-out from the political and economic crisis. LDI Fianarantsoa is witnessing the relaunching of market oriented agricultural production, expansion of export oriented agricultural activities, reestablishment of the export of litchis, gradual return in tourists, and rapid engagement in the privatization process of the port of Manakara and the FCE.

Aloe macrociada: A private operator has transplanted Seven thousand young aloes plants with the assistance of LDI Fianarantsoa through the provision of plastic sacks.

Bulgarian Roses: The Bulgarian roses continue to grow well at the Mac et Frères site. Tests on the quality of oil produced by the flowers suggest that international standards are being met. Now the question is how to expand production among surrounding farmers. Mac et Frères, ESSA Agriculture, and LDI Fianarantsoa are trying to put in place a co-financing arrangement with the PSDR to obtain a commercial distiller for use in the area of projected Bulgarian Rose production. Limited funding at the end of LDI is constraining the opportunities to expand rapidly the production of the rose among farmers. Funding is needed to train farmers in the techniques of rose agronomic techniques in order to assure the production of high quality oil.

Coffee and Litchi Commercialization: The Koloharena federations in Ikongo and Tolongoina were introduced to the concept of CBD labeling for the export of Grade 2 coffee. LDI and the Koloharena carried out a joint economic feasibility study to determine ways to export coffee directly from these zones without passing through traditional intermediaries. Two hundred tons of coffee has been located for export and price negotiations are under way. LDI Fianarantsoa once again participated actively in the organization of the litchi campaign by encouraging exporters, the FCE, the Société de Batelage, and the customs office to sit down together to organize this year's litchi campaign. This measure led to several improvements in the marketing system.

Processing: The rice dehullers in Tolongoina and Ambatovaky continue to function with the transfer of management authority now clearly in place. The Ambatovaky dehuller and the Tolongoina rice/coffee dehuller have led to a 75 tons throughput. Despite these promising achievements, internal financial management challenges remain primarily around the constitution of sufficient reserves to pay for spare parts and new machines in future years.

Ecotourism: The LDI Fianarantsoa program has worked closely with regional tourism actors to relaunch this important source of income. Working primarily through GIFT (Groupement Inter-professionnel Fianarois de Tourisme) LDI supported participation of its members in the national workshop on the relaunching of tourism. In addition, LDI helped the GIFT organize a visit of their president to the international tourism fair in London as a way to publicize the tourism opportunities in Fianarantsoa. In addition, LDI very actively supported the national tourism day by sending representation to Isalo, but more importantly, helping to support financially the publicity for the day of splendid tourism activities in Fianarantsoa city itself. A tremendous public expression of support for community tourism activities occurred on that day such as displays of arts and crafts in front of the FCE railway station, guided tours of tourist sites in Fianarantsoa, a popular ball in a closed off downtown section of the city, and many other fun-and-games. LDI Fianarantsoa has also completed revision of the website « fce-fianarantsoa.com » through a contract with the MAK web site provider and the invaluable assistance of the FCER. Our next step is to improve the functioning of the Fianarantsoa.com site.

Capacity Building for Conservation Enterprises: LDI provided training to the Koloharena federations through the COCOM structure (COCOM: Comité de Commercialisation des Fédération KH) in agricultural commercialization as well as LDI agents and partner staff so that they can better strengthen relations between buyers and sellers. Two workshops co-financed with SAHA were also held on ways to strengthen the commercial circuits around potatoes, fish culture, and fruits. Positive results are being obtained from these trainings. This year's litchi campaign attracted much support from the Koloharena because, for the first time, the RAMEX exporter and the AVOTRA Koloharena federation entered into an agreement to obtain high quality fruit. The federation brought together 16 Koloharena associations amounting to 130 members to market 30 tons of litchis. This generated 42 million FMG of gross revenues with 27 million FMG entering

directly into the pockets of the Koloharena members, 300,000 FMG for the federation and the COCOM and the rest destined to pay for costs of transport and packaging. The federation provided funds out of its accounts to set up a revolving credit system to help pay for transport costs. The Koloharena of Alatsinainy-lalamarina now sell directly honey to the JB food processing company in Tana. Despite the crisis, the federation delivered 120 kg of high quality eucalyptus honey to the company for gross revenue of 1 million FMG.

Agricultural Commercialization Fund: The COCOM initially bought agricultural commodities at low prices and resold at a higher price 83,173 kg of paddy rice, 2,150 kg of dehulled rice at the five sites of sites d'lalamarina, Sendrisoa, Miarinarivo, Manakara and the western side of Ranomafana national park. At this time, 51,746 kg of rice have been sold for a gross revenue of 56,127,800 FMG (36, 710, 000 FMG for lalamarina, 2,790,000 FMG pour Miarinarivo et 13.627.800 FMG pour Sendrisoa). The final results of this campaign is being analyzed at this time but the overall impact of this commercial operation seems to be very positive

Post-Political Crisis Assistance to Conservation Enterprises: A technical study was launched by LDI for the benefit of RAMAEX by the ECR consulting firm in collaboration with a Mr. Bob Vilece on ways to process the fruit surpluses of the Manakara area. A Mr. Ricardo Fromhader was a third consultant hired to look at international market dynamics for processed fruits and juices. The study looked at ways to obtain added value by processing fruits like bananas, litchi, pineapples, and vegetables into juice purees and concentrates. The study showed that adequate supplies of these fruits exists to justify construction of a processing plant that would be able to generate 1 metric ton of fruit concentrate and puree per day year-round. Discussions will soon be underway with RAMAEX and other firms to explore ways to finance and turn this detailed technical proposition into reality.

The Fianarantsoa based SIDEXAM and AFAFI companies are the two principal beneficiaries this year of the post-crisis recovery fund designed to deal with cash-flow problems. The SIDEXAM tea company received a credit of 500 million FMG that allowed it to restart operations after two months of closed operations during



The SIDEXAM tea factory in Sahambavy kept open through the LDI emergency conservation enterprise credit

the crisis period. The end-of-the year financial report is being prepared at the time of this report, but initial estimations suggest that the credit helped the company export 511 metric tons of tea compared to the average export of 450-500 tons over the past three years. The special credit enabled the company to retain its 124 permanent employees, to hire six new employees, and pay out 9.9 million FMG to local producers of tea baskets, 2.7 million FMG for sisal producers, and 700,000 FMG to village suppliers of knives and saws for tea trimming... The surrounding 211 farmers that supply the company with home grown tea also received payments of about 500,000 FMG per month for their tea. The commune of Sahambavy also received about 1.8 million FMG in tax revenues – a key allotment to the cash strapped local administration. Without too much difficulty, SIDEXAM regained its market share at the Mombassa Tea Exchange.

The AFAFI agricultural inputs supply store requested a 100 million FMG credit to help it purchase the present rice harvest and imported agricultural supplies like fertilizer and veterinarian products. AFAFI is to place a priority on buying rice from LDI's strategic zones of intervention. While the short-term loan is very promising, the BOA bank has moved at a snail's pace to carry out the necessary financial analyses. This has been a major disappointment to LDI.

FCE Privatization: The privatization/concessionaire process around the port of Manakara and the FCE has continued at high speed. Cooperation with government and the private sector have been excellent. LDI Fianarantsoa carried out a major public education process on the privatization process with considerable success. Various round-table discussions were held along the railway line and in Manakara and

Fianarantsoa with concerned interests. Various press education activities were also held as part of the process to inform public authorities of the reasons for the concessionaire negotiation process. A study tour to the FCE and the Port of Manakara was also organized in conjunction with the FCER project to inform ministry and international donors of the progress being made in rehabilitating the railway and the port.

In the meantime, LDI Fianarantsoa financed in collaboration with the consulting firms EC Plus and Aquaterre studies on the feasibility and costs of the dredging of the port of Manakara. This is an essential operation required to remove 180,000 m³ of sand from the port – a consequence of delayed maintenance. LDI also worked closely with government to raise 1.6 billion FMG of IPTE debt relief funds for emergency repairs to a Société de Batelage tugboat and associated dredging activities. The efforts of LDI and its partners in the government and private sector led to the export of 2000 tons of litchis despite a loss of 500 tons due to the occurrence of bad weather following the passage of cyclone. The relaunching of the export economy provided a key injection of funds into the rural and commercial economies of the area.

4.4.2 Research and training

Six Malagasy students were sponsored by LDI Fianarantsoa to conduct research on topics of interest to our program. These topics included socio-economic studies around Ranomafana national park, ecotourism opportunities at one site on the FCE, tourist hostel feasibility in Andringitra national park, monitoring of forest resource management agreements in Miarinarivo, and studies on rural infrastructure possibilities at certain sites. At a time when scholarships are very scarce for Malagasy students, the small sums of financial support provided the program generated considerable assistance to these students.

4.4.3 Regional Synergies

The LDI Fianarantsoa program continues to participate actively in numerous regional institutions. LDI is a founding member of the Unité Technique de Coordination of the *Faritany* of Fianarantsoa – a regional coordination body supported by the Pact/ILO program. Our involvement with the *Comité Local de Planification (CMP)* and SAGE continues though meetings have been rather infrequent over the past year due to the political crisis. Senior staff play key informal roles in advising the new leadership of the Province Autonome de Fianarantsoa.

The LDI regional office staff have actively sought out support from PSDR/World Bank, the FID/World Bank, and the PST/Ministère de Transport to support initiatives launched by the Koloharena. Several achievements have been recorded. The PST agreed to finance the construction of a large part of the Ambalavao – Miarinarivo road due to the co-financing LDI set up with the USAID *Fonds de Contre Valeur* to finance the construction of a bridge on this road. The PST has also formally requested support to help implement the intermediary transport system on the western side of the forest corridor. The World Bank PSDR program now finances the initiatives of many Koloharena and especially in the Manakara zone along the Bekatra-Lokomby road.

The LDI Fianarantsoa program provides leadership to policy discussions on the integration of regional transport policy into environmental planning. It is becoming increasingly evident that the « FCE – Port de Manakara » economic corridor attracts the attention of policy makers and projects. The visit of the *président de faritany* and several ministers along with the US and British ambassadors to the FCE and the port highlighted the importance of the relationship between this economic corridor and the forest corridor. As a result of the investment of USAID funds in the rehabilitation of parts of the Fianarantsoa transport network, projects are beginning to establish new activities along the railway. The FID, PSDR, and TIAVO have all set up new projects in such villages as Mahabako, Sahasinaka, and Ambila.

4.5 Accomplishments by ZSI

4.5.1 North Corridor ZSI

The northern corridor Strategic Zone of intervention comprises the eastern and western sides of Ranomafana National Park. LDI Fianarantsoa has invested considerable time and resources in rebuilding the agricultural intensification and conservation enterprise programs after suffering setbacks linked to a failed partnership with Tefy Saina. LDI hired its own field agents and placed them in several villages on both sides

of the corridor. This investment has worked out well with good results now emerging. In association with specialized NGO technical partners like EASTA-Iboaka, Miray Mahefa and the Association Filantsoa, LDI has been able to carry out a wide range of training programs with the Koloharena. However, most importantly, trust between LDI and the local communities has been rebuilt.

Various strategies to help the local communities come out of the recent political and economic crisis were carried out. For example, the LDI team taught the technique of adding « Sevabe » cinders to compost to help increase yields in a measure to make up for the lack of availability of chemical fertilizers. Potato yields were maintained at 10-15 tons per hectare – not as high as in the past, but still respectable. The use of this technique has now spread to other high value crops like vegetables.

The adoption of SRI/SRA techniques continues to be linked to the dissemination of light agricultural equipment like weeders. The federations of Koloharena have experimented with renting out small agricultural equipment and this seems to have been a popular program.

The fish culture program based primarily on Royal Carp has expanded considerably in the Androy and Kelilalina communes through the provision of PPA (Producteurs privées d'alevins) with start up male and female producing fish. Fingerlings are now being produced in significant numbers for the first time in these sites. But, problems of course emerge. In Kelilalina, 5000 fingerlings were produced, but thieves and predators decimated stocks with only 2000 available for sale. Yet, thanks to the PPA producer in Tolongoina, an arrangement was made to transport fingerlings from Tolongoina to Kelilalina for resale to surrounding farmers. Fish culture is so popular in both zones that we expect no commercialization problems to surface and especially since other projects tend to buy significant amounts of available stocks.

The sale of beehives at highly reduced prices seems to have incited villagers to invest time into the adoption of beekeeping. Interest in honey production is growing rapidly especially as new market opportunities are being identified. Nevertheless, some problems were encountered in the Ranomafana area in providing field training at the right moment during the height of the crisis. Trainers simply could not get out to the villages due to security concerns and lack of fuel.

The agricultural supply center in Ambatovaky continues to function well. The center resupplied itself of 89,950,000 FMG of equipment and supplies.

The associated credit programs have also continued to function well. The credit recovery rate is currently 89% and 100% for the village granary system. The equipment credit program through Entreprendre à Madagascar led to a loan of 25,848,000 FMG for the purchase of a rice dehuller. By mid-September 51 metric tons of paddy rice had been dehulled despite some technical problems encountered with the dehuller. The federation has reimbursed on time its credit.

The community of Ambendrana continues to be very interested in implementing at GCF agreement as part of its strategy to protect key parts of the buffer zone around the national park of Ranomafana.

Most importantly for long-term sustainability of LDI actions, the communes are launching *their Plan Communal de Développement*. The PSDR consultants engaged to work with the communes are coming to LDI to ask for information and ideas on how to assure rural development and resource conservation in these areas.

4.5.2 Center Corridor ZSI

The Central Corridor ZSI covers the central sections of the eastern and western side of the forest corridor. Along the eastern and western sides of the corridor, the production of « ecological ginger » has continued to generate substantial revenues for the Koloharena. The communities along the eastern side of the corridor in Ikongo and Tolongoina area progressively substituting ginger for coffee production. Commercial operators are buying ginger at 4000 FMG/kg – a very high price for the zone. Interest is so high in ginger production that difficulties were encountered in obtaining adequate supplies of seeds. Production is expanding due to the interest of CEVOI to buy stocks of ginger, high quality training of Koloharena in techniques developed at the CIDA of Beforona, and also through collaboration between the two LDI regional offices to share information on seed supply availability.

LDI Fianarantsoa has a protocol of accord with the CNCC/STABEX (Comité National de Commercialisation de Café à Madagascar) to contribute to the diversification of the coffee economy along the eastern side of the corridor. Farmers carrying out trimming of coffee trees are receiving from the CNCC corn seeds as compensation. Excellent opportunities to receive very low cost seedlings are also emerging following the installation of a nursery in Sahasinaka on the railway line. On the western side of the corridor, the Koloharena of Alatsinainy-lalamarina have expanded considerably their production of *Citrange carrizo* citrus, fish culture, and beekeeping. This western site has some of the most dynamic and commercially oriented Koloharena farmers.

The farmer-to-farmer approach is expanding very rapidly on this western side of the corridor. The approach is best seen through the farmer extension system surrounding the sale of Royal Carp fingerlings. The PPA farmers selling fingerlings also provide technical advice to the farmers buying the young fish. Various informal compensation mechanisms have been put in place that encourage these fingerling sellers to provide outreach to their clients. This model suggests that if the economic yield is high enough of a proffered technique, farmers will pay for the services of those with knowledge.

The Koloharena with few difficulties sells orange tree seedlings and honey. The existence of market relations with TIKO is encouraging farmers to raise genetically improved varieties of oranges while good markets now exist from the JB company in Tana for the purchase of honey. Fingerlings seem to sell with no difficulty to surrounding farmers and projects. Fresh fish itself sells immediately in rural markets. Once the Koloharena obtain the status of cooperatives, they will be legally able to generate profits for the association. This should contribute significantly to the marketing of agricultural surplus.

Three new GCF contracts have been signed in the central corridor this past trimester. These are at: Ambodiara in the commune of Ambolomadinika where 836 hectares were transferred to the COBA « Mamitra » consisting of 214 members; Ambalagoavy in the commune of Ikongo with 214 hectares transferred to the COBA of « Analamanitra » with 122 members; and in Antsatrana in the commune of Ikongo with a transfer of 304 hectares to the COBA « Maneva » of 80 members. In total, 1354 hectares of GCF forest management agreements were signed this past semester. This reflects a tremendous victory for forest conservation, it attests to the excellent relations between LDI, the forestry service, and our technical partners like CAF/Dette Nature that helped with implementation of the agreements. In these three sites, an *expert junior* has now been seconded to help implement the management plans.

Despite the political crisis of 2002, the COBA of Alatsinainy-lalamarina continued to respect engagements to implement their GCF plan. The COBA committee put in place a system to monitor forest fires. In nearby Ambendrana in the Androy commune, the GCF contract should be ready for signature at the end of January. These sites should be appropriate for the choice as « Communes Vertes ». For the site of Ranomena, we risk being forced to halt our efforts at putting in place the GCF because of the limited and delayed LDI budget. This regrettable occurrence might be avoided if funding can be obtained from Pact/Miray or some other source. Yet, the massive exploitation of trees in Ampamaherana must be dealt with in the near future because of the high impact this has on the corridor along the railway line.

The LDI socio-organizers consider the farmer-to-farmer approach to be the most well advanced in Tolongoina and Alatsinainy-lalamarina. The Koloharena federations have made major advances in setting up the system and LDI has been able to provide timing training to the farmer extension workers. The concept of inter-farmer technical training is gaining momentum. Koloharena are asking for the technical help of farmers in other parts of the region as in the case of farmers from Tolongoina asking for training in animal traction from those already trained in Sendrisoa and Miarinarivo.

The emergence of multiple development actors along the Strategic Zones of Intervention along the eastern and western side of the forest corridor demonstrate the necessity to put in place strong village and communal level planning processes to carry out at a minimum basic program planning. The infusion of activities carried out by PSDR, FID, Seecaline, PNUD, LDI, Pact, and WWF in particular sites along the corridor require careful collaboration not only among the donor/government bodies, but also at the village level. The regional and local planning processes launched during PEII are not functioning well at this time. Confronted by the very low levels of functional literacy and that power is often concentrated in the hands of the few people that read and write, it is becoming even more important to find ways to launch adult literacy campaigns in the remote sites where LDI works. LDI will need to work closely with the Ministère de la Population to find ways to launch literacy programs in our areas of intervention.

4.5.3 South Corridor ZSI

The second semester of 2002 in the southern zone of LDI's Strategic Zones of Intervention was to large degree characterized by the efforts to implement the annual work plan of the GCF in Angalampona in the Miarinarivo site. Two major challenges arose – technical issues around the implementation of the plan and associated tree planting activities and organizational issues requiring training in legal education and institutional capacity building. The COBA also began the exacting work of delineating with the forestry service more exact boundaries to the GCF.

A participatory evaluation of the 2002 COBA workplan in Angalampona with the *chef de cantonnement* in Ambalavao showed that 80% of the objectives were met. Partners carried out a large majority of their engagements and the process of reforestation of indigenous species was launched. While the overall results of the first year's evaluation was very positive, the evaluation did suggest that the communities should try to apply the same management rigor to forests in abutting non-GCF forests. During the evaluation process, planning for the 2003 workplan was also started.

The problem of credit reimbursement in the Miarinarivo site continued though some improvements were noted. Approximately 82% of all credits are now reimbursed, though the credit through the agricultural supply center has only reached 55%. In October 25 million FMG was reimbursed. The non-compliance now centers among the wealthiest and politically most influential members of the community who continue to view themselves as immune from the need to pay back credits. Politicians seized upon these realities to make false promises of repayment if the elite voted one way or another in the recent elections. LDI continues to place considerable pressure on these recalcitrant members and legal measures are being taken on the behalf of the federation of Koloharena.

The dry season agricultural campaign in the Miarinarivo and Sendrisoa Strategic Zones of Intervention only led to fair results. Farmers hesitated producing significant surpluses of potatoes and vegetables for the local markets because of uncertainties in market conditions. Demand for potato seed was low because farmers were not sure that fuel would even exist to transport crops to the Ambalavao market. Fertilizer was also non-existent in these remote sites. However, demand is there as evidenced by the willingness of farmers to purchase fertilizer for the rice-growing season later in the year. The poor credit situation in Miarinarivo also led to blockages in the use of the Agricultural Supply Center because those Koloharena who had not reimbursed their sums were not eligible for the special advantages of center use. While the dry season campaign was rather disappointing, indications are quite good that the rainy season cultures will pick up and that fish production will be good because of the experience now gained in this promising venture.

The strategy to combat the spread of the lavaka in the Sendrisoa site seems to be working. Hard rains in early December caused little movement in the lavaka. The vetiver and other plants are holding thus far. The communities along the Ambalavao – Miarinarivo road are also excited about the increasingly definite contributions of financial resources to the rehabilitation of a large part of the road by PST funds and the USAID Counterpart funds. LDI completed the technical studies for a bridge on the road and by the start of the dry season 2003 work should commence on both the bridge and the road.

4.5.4 The Manakara Zone

The interventions of the LDI Fianarantsoa program in the Manakara area has always been surrounded by a certain amount of ambiguity. Only one LDI agent works in the area. Despite a relatively small presence, LDI interventions are now leading to a wide array of results.

The limited agricultural interventions of LDI in the Manakara area continue to make headway thanks to the innovation and dynamism of M. Ravelo, LDI's representative in this area. Fish production continues to expand considerably through the construction of new fishponds over the dry season. Fingerling production will probably be quite good at the sites along the Bekatra-Lokomby road built during the CAP project. Honey production has been down this year due to the low production of litchis. Less flowering means less honey. The new mechanisms set up to commercialize rice worked very well this year. The Koloharena commercialized 8.5 tons of rice at high advantageous prices. Interest exists to triple the quantities commercialized next year if the harvests are good.



The tugboat Lovasoa rehabilitated by IPPTE funds in front of two warehouses rehabilitated by the USAID ReCAP project

Development and strengthening of partnerships with other donors is progressing quite well. CEVOI is interested in establishing contracts with Koloharena to produce ECOCERT certified hot pepper (piment). Interaide and Medecins sans Frontières are working with LDI's agent to expand operations in our zones of intervention. STABEX is also committed to expanding diversification efforts by providing subsidized coffee and clove plants to Koloharena. TIAVO indicates that the partnership with LDI to set up a savings-credit scheme in Lokomby has produced excellent results with this site being one of the most profitable in the entire Fianarantsoa province. While these positive achievements encourage LDI to continue building partnerships, the PSDR arrangement has not yet worked out satisfactorily. PSDR grants to Koloharena to launch ginger production have not been delivered on time and as a result frustrations with the arrangement are quite high. The road constructed through USAID counterpart funds was completed during the past semester. Difficulties have been encountered in setting up a management system along the road (tolls and rain barriers) due to the political and institutional instability of the period.

The major success of the past semester was the generation of IPPTE debt relief funds of approximately 1.6 billion FMG destined for emergency dredging of the Manakara port. LDI Fianarantsoa played a pivotal role in generating these funds that are now co-managed by LDI Fianarantsoa, the *maître de port* of Manakara, and the Société de Batelage. An initial \$50,000 was invested in the repair of the Lovasoa tugboat so desperately needed to help assure the litchi exports. An experimental dredging implement was also developed with these funds and testing will occur in early 2003. The remainder of the fund is to be used for dredging operations once a suitable technique is devised. Traditional dredging operations confront numerous difficulties with such issues as finding places to place enormous amounts of dredged sand. LDI is working with ministry officials and consultants to try to devise lower cost and more environmentally benign ways of dredging. LDI invested funds to carry out technical and environmental impact studies on dredging, as part of a cooperative measure with the Programme Sectoriel de Transport of the Ministry of Transport. The dredging will occur sometime during the next dry season. This activity contributes greatly to the process of developing attractive concessionary agreements for the FCE and the port of Manakara.

4. Mahajanga region

GREEN continued to support Kolo Harena in LDI strategic zones of intervention in Mahajanga.

4.2 Agricultural intensification

Adoption rate

It should be noted that Kolo Harena associations in Mahajanga adopted improved techniques by 60% of the members total while 100% of Kolo Harena who benefited the credit are involved in technique adoption.

Aloes plantation

The first lot of aloes seeds was planted in February 2002 in two sites for test cultivation. While the second lot are put in the nursery and will be transplanted in January 2003. The nursery needs more technical attention by the two promoters.

Charcoal energy alternative: Gas credit

The gas credit as alternative for charcoal energy consumption was re-edited this year with the revolving fund from the first campaign. A total of MGF 72.3 million was raised by December 2002 for 490 beneficiaries. To date, the repayment of the credit is up to 98%.

Input supply centers

The Kolo Harena federations in Ambalakida, Tsarahasina and Ankijabe received training on the center management skills. They benefited different tools of management including *cahier de caisse*, *cahier de banque*. During the period, they have sold MGF 16 million of inputs.

Capacity building

Training on negotiation skills

The Kolo Harena federations in Tsarahasina, Ankijabe and Ambalakida were trained in negotiation skills to face the private operators. Four contracts have been signed after meeting between Kolo Harena federations and private sector.



Community based of natural resources management

Anosimijoro Ambalakida

The *Comité Local de Base* (CLB) in Ambalakida is preparing their annual workplan. These CLB have been converted from charcoal maker to agricultural producers. They are involved in rice production but water scarcity has limited the adoption. They are continued planting raffia and cassava.

5. Moramanga Region

5.1 Lessons Learned

Kolo Harena, a Malagasy name that evokes the feeling of belonging to the same family, and the idea of protecting our common "wealth" sums up nicely the motto of LDI Moramanga: sustainable development through improvement of living conditions; alleviation of poverty and preservation of the environment based on rational and sustainable management of natural resources.

Helping the target population structure themselves into **Kolo Harena** associations has greatly contributed to farmers' awareness of their responsibilities for the sustainability of actions undertaken during the life of the project. Self-control, self-discipline and mutual aid, key elements of the annual workplans developed by the farmer associations, contribute greatly to their ability to sustainably manage existing natural resources.

Building upon the underlying structure of **Kolo Harena** associations, LDI Moramanga strives to establish a working relationship with local communities that promotes full and wholehearted participation of the local authorities and communities concerned. In this process, the importance of socio-organization and a participatory approach is understandably very important, in fact the success of our interventions depends largely on these two elements. As such, it is necessary to convey the same messages and adopt the same approaches to avoid ambiguity at the field level. Conflicting field approaches do nothing but generate confusion and discord among village communities and greatly reduce the effectiveness of activities.



Happy and proud Koloharena members during the inauguration of a rehabilitated perimeter

From experience, LDI Moramanga has learned that many partner organizations (local and international) come with their own preconceived ideas of the "limited" ability of small scale farmers to experiment, practice and adopt new techniques. Their extension techniques reflect these ideas, and are designed in such a way that the farmers concerned do not play an active role and are virtually condemned to be followers rather than leaders. This must be avoided at all costs as it is counterproductive to everything that LDI Moramanga and the emerging **Kolo Harena** Federations are trying to accomplish. To accomplish this LDI Moramanga is placing more emphasis on technical support for **Kolo Harena** Federation supported "farmer leaders" and "farmer organizers" and less on technical assistance contracts allotted to partner organizations.

Finally, as in any business endeavor, being a farmer requires appropriate investments if one expects to achieve better results and consequently improve one's living conditions; unfortunately, such investment is difficult to justify in a climate of overall insecurity (climatic risks, proven effectiveness, thefts...). It is imperative that farmers feel secure (financially, administratively and socially), if they are to make investments in agricultural intensification and sustainable resource management. The current attitude in the field is one of fragile optimism. If the new government does not begin to "live up" to its promises and establish a solid and effective partnership with rural populations, many of the advances that have been made in the last few years in terms of sustainable resource management and poverty alleviation will soon be lost.

Analysis of pressures on Madagascar's protected ecosystems reveal complex technical, social and economic root causes. Planned activities should only be implemented when these causes are well understood, and a clear linkage can be made between the given activity and a clear objective. Often economic objectives outweigh environmental objectives in the minds of farmers. Without proper consideration of the "larger picture" isolated agricultural intensification or income generating activities can have a detrimental effect on environment. This is the main reason why LDI Moramanga is promoting a "systems approach" which reduces the risk of competing interests (i.e. poverty reduction vs. and environmental conservation). Using a farming systems approach equal weight is given to both sets of objectives, and individual farmers are encouraged to develop agricultural systems that rationally utilize natural resources (as a factor of the production system) in a manner that maximizes their productivity.

To efficiently promote a farming systems approach a farmer-to-farmer extension system is absolutely essential. Luckily, mutual aid has always been a custom of the Malagasy people and the LDI Moramanga team has been able to build on this in the promotion of a farmer-to-farmer extension system. This service is obviously not without cost and must be financially supported by someone. Experience shows that the **Kolo Harena** farmers themselves have limited financial resources, but are willing to put time and energy into to assuring that this system works. LDI Moramanga is exploring with the **Kolo Harena** federations different options of financial support for the farmer leaders and organizers that are the backbone of this system. One idea is based on transforming the **Kolo Harena** Federations into cooperatives that can retain value-added revenue through sales of graded, transformed and packaged agricultural commodities. This revenue then can be used to support the farmer-to-farmer system. One very convincing tool, that is relatively cheap, is the demonstration plot. Each farmer leader is required to demonstrate on his or her own land the improved techniques that they have been trained in, this in turn generates friendly competition between **Kolo Harena** farmers and provides them with visual confirmation of the success of the new techniques.



COBA members started to endorse their responsibilities to protect the zetra area under their GCF contract

A certain level of organizational development is necessary to function as a cooperative and to understand and monitor a farmer-to farmer extension system. The main idea is not to expect all members of the federations to participate directly in the day-to-day operation of the cooperative or training of the farmer leaders and organizers. Rather the objective is to provide them with the minimum organizational, accounting and administrative skills necessary to insure that they can profitable run an income generating activity, identify and hire competent farmer leaders and organizers, and insure that there is sufficient technical support for them. Investment in technical training for farmer leaders/organizers and business skills for the federations combined with limited direct material support for the development of income generating activities that capture value-added revenue for the federation are the keys to the sustainability.

Through experience with OTIV, LDI Moramanga has learned that a micro-credit mechanism via a financial institution contributes greatly to the promotion of investment in agricultural intensification activities if, and only if, the financial institution limits its intervention to the financial aspects of the system. Recovery rates are relatively high (80% in Moramanga) when loans are granted on an individual basis, but assured with the mutual guarantee of a formal association. Participation in the mechanism is still somewhat limited, as farmers are concerned about the timeliness of access to credit. One way to overcome this is to set up informal credit mechanisms that are managed by the **Kolo Harena** Federation and financed through individual contributions or revenues generated from value-added activities. Several **Kolo Harena** Federations are currently experimenting with this and we hope to have a better understanding of how best to implement this type of activity in the near future.

Concerning the promotion of EFEs (conservation-based enterprises), the "guichet FIEFE Trésorerie" set up to facilitate the restarting of EFE activities after the crisis experienced some difficulties due to the burdensome process and stringent criteria imposed by the financial institutions. Almost all the requests received by LDI Moramanga for assistance were rejected either by the central office or by financial institutions. Government funds such as the HIPC-CPF for the rice sector would be more appropriate, as it is a flexible and punctual form of financial assistance. Producers from the other regions have expressed a strong demand for this type of financing to be extended to other food and cash crops.

5.2 Performance according to indicators

Summary of LDI-MOR year 4 results are shown in the table below:

2001-2002 INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
Activity Level			
		Six-month period	
Agricultural intensification Increase in output Increase in income Establishment of credit	Between 476% and 31.6% depending on the crop Data being collected \$22,900 in rural credit and \$2,730 in input credit		362% onions, 200% coffee, 476% ginger, -21.9% beans, 10% cassava, 14.9 potato, 28.67 <i>voanjobory</i> , 26.5% market-gardening, -30% pluvial rice, 36.5% SDA/SRA, -31.6% SRI The loans granted to the KoloHarena in Fénérive-Est and Brickaville increased the amount of new requests to a large extent.
Environmental education Carry out EE&C activities targeted at Kolo Harena Assess activities undertaken	8 ongoing and/or completed activities 2 evaluation exercises completed for 4 SZIs		- Design of poster, fiches techniques for several crops, radio programs, publication of gazety KH, making and distribution of KH tee-shirts and caps, organization of <i>Fetin' ny zetra 2002</i> , participation of KH in the JME, organization of 2 fairs per KH Sessions organized during the participatory evaluation of LDI activities and the expansion of <i>tavy</i> and other pressures on natural resources
Community management of natural resources Number of contracts to be signed Number of villages involved in community conservation Number of villages involved in sustainable use of natural resources Implementation of contracts signed	4 contracts 60 villages 125 villages 4 contracts implemented		Regions concerned: Lac Alaotra All the SZIs involved Concerns those villages where a KH association exists and villages provided with training in tree plantation and <i>lavaka</i> and watershed protection.
Promotion of EFEs Number EFEs supported by LDI Total investment realized by the EFEs supported Amount disbursed on FIEFE funds Establishment of trade relationships between the EFEs and Kolo Harena	- 9 EFEs - \$7,700 - \$0 - 720 farmers		Sectors concerned: rice, cash crops, medicinal plants, various plants, essential oils, silk, tourism. Relationship with Madrigal, SILAC, Sté ROGER, Sté ITD, Maison GM FAKRA

Capacity-building		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Creation of K assoc.	1 COBAs, 50 KHs, 4 KHFs	Traditional KHs (IF), 75 COBA members
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Collaboration with Kolo Harena farmers	450 new members	147 KHAs with 1850 members, 8 COBAs with 381 members
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Village socio-organizers (AV)	59 <i>animateurs villageois</i> and <i>paysans animateurs</i> (PAs)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Building the capacities of negotiation of Kolo Harena federations	0 EJ	
Sub-Result Level		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduce the expansion of arable lands into priority ecosystems- Monitor pressure evolution in the SZIs	2 MARP sessions	Participatory MARP on <i>tavy</i> pressure monitoring and LDI impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increase the profits gained from a sustainable use of natural resources- Make a census of “induced” EFEs in LDI zones- Evolution of sales of supported EFEs- Job creation- Evolution of the number of farmers practicing the technical packages- Number of Kolo Harena participating in conservation and development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Data being collected- 569 jobsCurrent agricultural yearCurrent year	
Intermediate Result Level		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sustainable use of natural resources- Incidence of <i>tavy</i>- Incidence of fires- Incidence of charcoal production	2 MARP sessions Quantitative data research on going in 4 ZSI with DERAD	MARP organized for the Lac Alaotra, Antanandava, Ambatovy and Beforona SZIs, followed by a study of satellite images. The results are being finalized.

5.3 Regional Support

5.3.1 EFE Promotion

Activities undertaken to date include support activities to the different sectors listed above. Such activities contributed to achieving the objectives of the program by increasing farmer income as a result of either improvement of producer price, or the improvement of production quantity and quality. Business relationships between farmers, the private sector and the Malagasy government received major reinforcement when the Ministry of Agriculture recently entrusted a 7-billion FMG fund to the LDI program for the collection and marketing of paddy rice in Lac Alaotra. With the collaboration of four large rice operators (Madrigal, Roger, SILAC and ITD), 2,300 farmers belonging to 150 **Kolo Harena** associations and non-KH farmers in the Antsihanaka region have benefited from this initiative with rice sales totaling 6-billion FMG.

Re-financing of agricultural inputs, implemented in partnership with two rice operators (Madrigal and SILAC), was extremely successful. Directed specifically towards **Kolo Harena** associations and Federations in the

Lac Alaotra region, this collaborative effort financed 100 million FMG with of agricultural inputs for the 5 **Kolo Harena** federations in the region.

Regional level sales generated through technical assistance for production and marketing of cash crops amounted to 2.5 billion FMG.

5.3.2 Partnership with institutions and organizations

During the period 2002 –2003, synergy between LDI and the other institutions was reinforced through co-financed activities typically aimed at improving basic infrastructures and conservation/development activities. Such actions include the implementation of the protocol of agreement between LDI and the Ministry of Water and Forests (MEF) for the establishment of “green communes”, the cooperation between LDI and the Ministry of Agriculture for the marketing of paddy in the region of Lac Alaotra and the MGHC (Madagascar Green Healthy Communities) project in Beforona.



The MEF representant and the COBA President sit together to sign GCF contract

Activities under taken with MGHC financing and in collaboration with SAF/FJKM promoting health and environment integrated actions in the areas of Beforona, Andasibe and Ambatovola, and are complementary to those undertaken by LDI. The implementation of the "champion communities" project, which has entered the evaluation phase, is widely seen as a successful means to promote these integrated activities. Thanks to this collaborative effort, LDI has been able to expand tremendously its area of intervention (scale-up) and we are still constantly receiving applications for membership and requests for the creation of new **Kolo Harena** associations from farmers in the region.

A protocol of collaboration between LDI and the RNCFM for the stabilization of hillsides along the railroad between Moramanga-Andasibe-Ambatovola was also signed. Activities were designed based on the excellent results that the FCER project obtained in the Fianarantsoa region. This included the plantation of vetiver to stabilize the slopes, and fruit trees to give economic value to the land.

The CDIA in Beforona continues to generate interest and opportunities to create partnerships with outside organizations and institutions. An excellent example of this is the continued financial support of the Roger Haus Foundation that has given the CDIA a grant of \$ 15,000 for one year. The Foundation has committed to the possibility of further assistance recently by asking the TONGALAZA **Kolo Harena** Federation to submit another proposal for further funding beyond the current grant period. The Ministry of Higher Education has also expressed an interest in providing financial support to the CDIA through its VOHIJORO project that would make available to the CDIA 20-billion FMG for improvements and operational costs.

5.3.3 Other regional activities

Research and training at the Beforona CDIA

The Beforona CDIA recorded significant progress thanks to a joint support from other donors such as the Roger Haus Foundation, Cornell University, and the Swiss University. On its side, the Federation plays a more and more important role in the management of the center, and slowly but surely gets has gained a sense of its responsibility in the future of the center. In addition, Peace Corps has also contributed to the success of the center by providing a volunteer dedicated to working on the development of a business plan for the center and improvement production techniques to insure self-sufficiency.

The reputation that the CDIA has as a platform of exchange of ideas through excellent demonstrations and quality training is spreading and generating more and more interest from the farmers. In the past few months (i.e. since the beginning of this agricultural season) the CDIAs (Beforona and Ilaka-Est) have received visits from well over 200 farmers from within the province of Tamatave and 50 visits from farmers outside of the Tamatave province, who have merely stopped by to see what all the fuss is about.

They have also provided 30 “official” technical training sessions (21 in Beforona and 9 in Ilaka-Est) during the last six-month period which were attended by 452 people (150 KH farmers and the remainder were either technicians from other development organizations or non-KH farmers from around the region). Training themes include the farmer-to-farmer approach, alternative energies, environmental sound ginger cultivation, forest and land regulations, SRI, vetiver cultivation, fish farming, poultry farming, rural communication techniques, environmental education, improved wood stoves, agricultural mechanization, health and nutrition, and reproductive health.

LDI Moramanga works in close cooperation with national and foreign universities, and local (BEMA) and foreign institutions (CIIFAD) to promote in-field and on-center (at the CDIAs) research. Research topics are generated in close collaboration with farmers and the results are always shared with the farmers for review and comment prior to awarding of degrees. An overview of the number of students and their place of origin is provided below for information:

- LDI in collaboration with ESSA: 14 undergraduate theses
- LDI in collaboration with Cornell University and CIIFAD: 8 masters theses and 1 PhD dissertation
- University of Antananarivo in collaboration with BEMA and LDI: 8 graduate theses
- BEMA in collaboration with (Heidelberg University, Bern University, HEPHO and LDI: 5 graduate these

Currently two students from the ESSA-Antananarivo are doing their research at the CDIA in Beforona to obtain their undergraduate degrees. A brief summary of their research is provided as an appendix.

Regional communication plan

Several environmental issues that specifically affected the forest corridor were identified for the Tamatave region. Studies conducted by LDI and conservation partners identified five categories of problems: 1) *tavy*, 2) siltation of Lac Alaotra, 3) irrational use of forest resources, 4) illegal mining activities and 5) trafficking and poaching of endangered species. To begin to address these environmental issues a regional communication plan was designed to create a synergy between different actors and environmental organizations intervening around the Zahamena-Anosibe An'Ala corridor. The actions initiated under this plan attempt to address the human dimension of the pressures, and deal specifically with human knowledge, attitudes and behaviors towards natural resources. The operational plan includes environmental information spots on the radio and television; the creation of village arts centers; dissemination of technical training through regular radio and TV programs; and organization of environmental events (fairs, *vako-drazana* shows, contests).



As part of the environmental education CCVs built by the local communities were supplied with various documentations

The signature of the “green communes” protocol of collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Forests is another very important part of our regional communication activities. Actions were undertaken initially in the region of Alaotra with large-scale information/communication sessions that resulted in officially recognized agreements between concerned communes and the Ministry of Water and Forests to work on reforestation and protection of existing forest resources. This was followed by organizational and technical support on behalf of LDI for the plantation of over 60,000 seedlings in 5 communes. Concern for the environment has become a natural reflex in our zones of intervention and the incidence of fires has decreased considerably. At present, each **Kolo Harena** has a nursery with a re-forestation capacity of approximately 5 ha.

5.4 Achievements by SZI

Beforona SZI

BEFORONA SZI

Associations: 27 KHs (230 members) + 1 AUE (56 members), 1 KHF

Agricultural intensification:

Lowland crops: 33 ha under SRI/SRA production (64 farmers from 17 KHs)

Cash crops: 1.5 ha ecological ginger cultivation (20 farmers from 23 KHs); 5.4 ha of banana and coffee (20 farmers from 13 KHs); 6 ha of manioc and potatoes (22 farmers from 8 KHs)

Market gardens: 10.2 ha (26 farmers from 8 KHs)

Animal husbandry: 24 fish-farming ponds (24 farmers from 5KHs); 17 head of pigs being raised (6farmers from 6 KHs); 81 chickens being raised (6 farmers from 9 KHs)

CBNRM: Reforestation of 2.52 ha with 2,500 young trees (14 farmers from 5 KHs and 5 non-KH farmers)

IEC/E:

- Participation of the federation in the regional agricultural fair of Moramanga
- Diffusion of LDI and Voahary Salama thematic programs on Radio Akon' Ambanivolo
- Posting of posters and awareness-raising sessions on bush fire control

After the political crisis of last year, the economic difficulties that confronted farmers led many of them to join existing associations or create new Kolo Harena associations. In effect, they are now persuaded that the techniques recommended increased their production and that crop diversification is can result in a sustainable source of income for the family. By joining Kolo Harena, farmers have been able to increase their income by at least 10% (the minimum) while their production increased by at least 15%.

The success of ecological ginger cultivation is noteworthy. The Beforona market has experienced increased visits from ginger buyers from Antananarivo and Tamatave that has driven the farm-gate price up. Cultivation of this crop has expanded beyond our villages of intervention, as did the use of compost (whose handling for the most part was taboo in most villages, but which has become a common practice today).



Promotion of fruit-tree planting and small animal husbandry makes a great part of LDI's activities

With the assistance of the LDI Moramanga team initial commercial contacts were made – resulting in future contracts - and a number of **Kolo Harena** put their reluctance aside to devote themselves to the commercialization of ginger and seasonal vegetables (cabbages, carrots, tomatoes...). Beforona is now among the permanent suppliers of the town of Tamatave and sometimes Moramanga in market-garden products. This venture was initiated by farmers belonging to the Marozevo-Beforona KH who continuously cultivate and exploit on average 0.5 ha of gardens per family. Sensing a good bargain, other **Kolo Harena** associations have seized upon this economic opportunity and are currently awaiting their first harvest. An increase in plant health problems has been noted, but appropriate measures have been taken to resolve this problem. Pest management and disease control training sessions are planned to reinforce previous sessions that were not well understood by all.

The regions of Beforona, Andasibe and Ambatovola are collectively dealing with the recent and somewhat brusque application of *tavy* prohibition laws. Complaints about insecurity in several villages and news of the proliferation of thefts have been reported to local officials and LDI personnel. Forced to abandon their traditional *tavy* practices, families that used to provide for themselves through slash and burn agriculture find themselves in a difficult situation now and resort to dishonest practices. In neighboring forests of Andasibe and Mantadia, *tavy* prohibition has lead to an increase in illicit logging activities destined for the black market.

Nonetheless, and probably as a direct result of the enforcement of *tavy* laws, the population is increasingly attracted to the LDI program and we have experienced a geographic expansion of our activities. With the help of local partners, namely SAF and MGHC, our zone of action extends today from Andasibe, in the immediate vicinity of the National Park and Ambatovola in the northern and western section of the SZI, to Marozevo and Ambodilaingo in the southern and eastern section. In 6 months, the number of local associations jumped from 16 to 27, bringing more than 50 new members into the **Kolo Harena** Federation.

The reimbursement rate for micro-credit loans has increased from 20% to 50% as members are taking their responsibilities seriously, but also as a result of the implementation of the group guarantee concept, the work of the credit commission within the KHF, and the reinforcement of the capacity of **Kolo Harena** associations.

Finally, the process to put into place a functional farmer-to-farmer extension system is going well. Through a participatory process - with active participation and awareness of their responsibilities – the **Kolo Harena** Federation and its member associations have identified and begun the technical training of 40 farmer leaders and organizers.

Ambatovy SZI

AMBATOVY SZI

Associations: 29 KHAs (314 members), 2 AUE (87 members), 1 COBA , 1 KHF

Agricultural intensification:

Cash Crops: 0.82ha of potatoes with 10.5T of production; 0.25 ha of onions with 10T of production

Market-gardening: 0.54 ha of cucumbers with 8T of production, 0.4ha cabbage with 10T production, 2ha of chinese cabbage with 1T of production

Compost: 227 m³ produced

Animal Husbandry: 30 ponds for a total area of 2 ha, 234 head of chicken and 48 head of goose raised and sold by KHA

CBNRM:

CMF: initialization of the process in Ilampy with the formalization of the COBA

IEC/E:

- Organization of a fair to celebrate the 2nd birthday of the KH Federation Hanitrinala
- Awareness-raising directed at all the KHs on bush fire and charcoal-making control
- Environmental information/training sessions with 2 schools/429 students concerned

EFE:

- Installation of a rice hulling unit

Significant progress continues to be observed in the Ambatovy SZI, a zone that prides itself on concrete and tangible results. In spite of the unfortunate political unrest, farmers remain enthusiastic and keep on applying the improved techniques recommended under the LDI program. "We suffered for a long time from the absence of technicians and means of production (financial and capital), so today we want to acquire all the technical and organizational knowledge possible before the program ends," declared one very satisfied farmer.

Concerning SRI, we have the invaluable support of the local Peace Corps volunteer. Water control and the surplus of work required by the technique remain limiting factors to the spread of this technique. Small-scale animal husbandry (chickens and pigs) and fish farming are progressing well. Health care and vaccinations are two tasks already performed by a number of local farmer leaders.

The KH Federation shows a high degree of responsibility for their future by taking further steps in developing commercial relationships (future contracts) through the Chamber of Commerce in Antananarivo and the writing of proposals for funding from the World Bank funded PSDR program. They have even submitted proposals to FID in Tamatave for financing of new development projects. We may be tempted to say that this Federation was spoiled, if we consider the level of direct material support it has received from LDI and Phelps Dodge (chippers, supply center, hulling unit, community granary), yet it must be admitted that they have used this assistance wisely to generate profits through sound management and optimal exploitation of these means.

In this SZI, the farmer-to-farmer approach is on the right track. The number of trainer farmers doubled compared to last year (20 vs. 10) and three new "*paysans animateurs*" (farmer organizers) are now operational. Our local interventions continue to expand northwards to Morarano, a commune adjacent to Marovoay (5 new **Kolo Harena** were recently set up, and their number will continue to grow this year). The

“paysans animateurs” -- who take their role very seriously -- conduct the awareness raising and **Kolo Harena** creation process, and the number of Kolo Harena is growing on a regular basis.

Community management of natural resources (CBNRM) is a fundamental concern of all Kolo Harena associations, and talks are in progress for the transfer of the management of a forest located in the periphery of Ilampy to the local population. The COBA has been formed and will become operational as soon as the management transfer agreement is signed.

Lake Alaotra SZI

ALAOTRA SZI

Associations: 27 KHs (390 members), 12 AUE (900 members), + 6 COBAs (252 members) + 8 Durrell KHs (300 members), 3 FKH

Agricultural intensification:

Lowland crops : 7.5 ha nursery for SRI/SRA from 101 farmers from 14 KHs; 9.65 ha transplanted for 11 farmers from 7 KHs

Small animal husbandry: 3 fishponds for 3 farmers from 2 KHs

Off-season crops: Potatoes: 1 ha in production with 12 farmers from 7 KHs – Yield: 10-17 T/Ha
Beans: 4.6 ha in production for 15 farmers from 6 KHs – Yield: 0.5-0.7 T/Ha

CBNRM:

GCF: 4 contracts signed and management transferred for 1,594 ha of marshland
2 contracts under implementation

EFEs:

- Implementation of the Paddy Marketing Fund: 6 billion FMG for 2,300 farmers from 150 associations

This region, home to the Antsihanaka ethnic group, is the largest producer of rice in Madagascar. In light of this, the Ministry of Agriculture gave special consideration to this region with its paddy rice marketing initiative. The Ministry entrusted 7-billion FMG to LDI for the marketing of paddy rice via four large rice operators in the region. At present, a total of 6 billion FMG has been which has assisted 2, 300 farmers belonging to 150 **Kolo Harena** associations to sell their rice at a very respectable farm-gate price. Many non-**Kolo Harena** farmers also benefited from this initiative.



Farmer extension leaders agreed upon cultivation techniques suitable for their area during agricultural intensification workshops

This created somewhat of a void in the traditional activities being conducted with the **Kolo arena**, as most of the field staff had new obligations, above and beyond their normal scope of work, which were associated with this initiative. Regular activities that experienced some delays were day-to-day monitoring of farmer activities, the re-supplying of agricultural input supply centers and the supervision and monitoring of new Water Users Associations (AUEs). Nevertheless, this situation combined with the **Kolo Harena** Federations desire for autonomy was viewed as an opportunity for farmer leaders (36 at the moment) to assume their extension responsibilities. An initial assessment of their capabilities showed that they are very motivated, but that continued technical training is necessary for them to completely master the agricultural techniques and the extension methods necessary to convince the farmers to trust in their capacity.

During this recent reporting period, the number of new Kolo Harena associations and member farmers increased slightly with the creation of water user associations in the Ivakaka perimeter. As a result of our supervision activities and the introduction of new farming techniques (SRI/SRA), an increase in rice production of approximately 1,200 T is expected by the end of the agricultural year in the Ivakaka area only.

With the recently declared prohibition of bush-fires, the *zetra* (marsh) seems to be thriving and is once again display again its wonderful ability to propagate itself. The Antsihanaka region was the first area to have

hosted the awareness-raising sessions on the “green communes” initiative carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Water and Forests. Thanks to this initiative, several communes now manage their own indigenous species nurseries, with the seedlings destined to be used to reclaim land that was laid to waste by *lavaka* formation.

Within the framework of the GCF process, 4 *zetra* management transfer agreements (for a total of 1594 ha) were signed by the Ministry of Water and Forest. With these 4 agreements, the total area managed by the local communities (161 in number) is presently 2,051 ha. Many other communities have already expressed their interest in the management transfer process and asked LDI for assistance. As a preliminary positive sign of the effectiveness of the COBAs through the implementation of their respective *dinas*, it has been noted that the incidence of fires in adjacent *zetras* decreased following the implementation of the previously mentioned management transfer agreements.

Antanandava SZI

ANTANANDAVA SZI	
Associations:	43 KHAs (641 members), 4 AUEs (1,170 members), 3 KHFes
Agricultural intensification:	
Off-season crops:	Potatoes: 0.5 ha – Yield: 10-25T/Ha
Market-gardening:	0.73 ha of carrots and cucumbers with yields between 25 and 30 T/ha
	Onions: 0.54 ha – Yield: 15-25 T/Ha
	Tomato: 1.13 ha – Yield 10-20 T/ha
IEC/E:	
	- Establishment of one GCV (community granary)
	- KH Day organized for the benefit of 265 adults and 600 children
	- Participation of the KHFes in the Ambatondrazaka and Amparafaravola regional fairs
CBNRM:	
	- Implementation of the LDI/MEF protocol and logistical and technical support for 6 “Green Communes”
EFE:	
	- Installation of a rice hulling unit

It should be underlined that the new division of this northern region (Lac Alaotra and Antanandava) split the region into two areas: Lac Alaotra Rive Ouest, encompassing Ivakaka and Tanambe, and Lac Alaotra Rive Est, encompassing Antanandava, Amparihintsokatra and the villages established along the east bank of the lake from Andreba to Imerimandroso.

Because of favorable weather this year (i.e. abundant rain, but no cyclones as of yet), farmers in this ZSI are expecting abundant harvests this year. However, Antanandava was also effected by the temporary absence of technicians who were assigned new responsibilities related to the paddy rice marketing initiative. As was the case for the Lac Alaotra ZSI, this initiative caused delays in supplying of input supply centers and some associations were unable to implement their annual work plan in a timely fashion. All the same, together with the Lac Alaotra SZI, the farmers in the Antanandava SZI benefited from the advantages associated with the paddy marketing initiative, and the operation brought a much-needed influx of revenue into the local economy.

The valuable assistance provided by our partner BRL, designed to reinforce the technical and organizational capacity of farmers in Lovoka, resulted in an average rice yield of close to 4 tons per hectare (approximately 4 times the normal average yield). With the introduction of improved seeds, continued assistance provided by BRL and the services of 84 farmer leaders (already operational) production is expected to be even higher this year.

At present, the region has 3 **Kolo Harena** Federations (Bekatsaka, Lovoka and Amparihintsokatra) with many individual **Kolo Harena** associations (100 KH farmers in total) benefiting from financing from the PSDR



Country fairs represent major events to Koloharena farmers to exhibit their products and to vehicle LDI's messages

program (over 100 million FMG in grants were awarded). Duck raising and peanut production are only a few of the many projects financed by the PSDR.

The commune of Amparihintsoakatra is now making significant progress thanks to LDI assisted agricultural intensification activities, the presence of supply centers and a hulling unit that is used by KH and non-KH farmers alike, not to mention the existence of the Antsahambary dam. In addition, under the RECAP project, this commune benefited from the rehabilitation of tertiary roads that connect key production areas to the RN44 thereby allowing for the commercialization of their crops. "After one year of not totally trusting you, the advantages associated with the LDI program need no longer be proved, and we regret our delay in joining the Kolo Harena movement having doubted your real intentions when you first came into our village!" declared the mayor, an active member of a local KH association and the KH Federation.

In regards to CBNRM activities, pastureland fires and clearing by *tavy* were outlawed by the ancestors of the Antanandava population a long time ago, so the recent enforcement of *tavy* laws has not had as negative effect as in other ZSI. Since by local *Dina*, reforestation is mandatory for each KH or non-KH family, it is apparent that environmental concern is an issue already identified and addressed by the local communities. We have 1 COBA involved in the GCF process and they hope to have a signed contract for the protection of their marsh in Andranomangatsiaka by the middle of this year. However, the process seems to have slowed down quite a bit because of the rice commercialization work, and special attention needs to be given in order to reinvigorate it.



Kolo Harena, COBA and community members took active parts during LDI's activities participative evaluation

Our LDI trained farmer organizers, who are already conducting awareness-raising sessions, have been invaluable in the creation 8 new **Kolo Harena** farmer associations and we expect the numbers to increase accordingly throughout the year.

Fénérive Est SZI

FENERIVE EST SZI

Associations: 24 KHs (332 members), 2 AUEs (450 members), 2KHF

Agricultural intensification:

Lowland crops: 9.3 ha under SRA cultivation – Yield: 1.5 T/ha for 14 farmers from 3 KHs (off season), 16 ha of new cultivation for 43 farmers from 4 KHs

Cash crops: ecological ginger cultivation 0.1ha – Yield: 14.4 T/ha for 11 farmers from 2 KHs, 0.25 ha of new cultivation for 41 farmers from 3 KHs, litchi 6ha – Yield: 3.3 T/ha for 42 farmers from 7 KHs, clove 4 ha – yield: 3.2 T/ha of leaves for 33 farmers from 7 KHs

Market-gardening: beans 1.73 ha – Yield: 1.15 T/ha for 49 farmers from 8 KHs, market gardening 1.8 ha – yield: 3.8 T/ha for 48 farmers from 7 KHs

Small animal husbandry: 50 hives maintained by one KH farmer producing 150 liters of honey

CBNRM:

- establishment of agro-forestry nurseries

EFE:

- approval of the BIOSAVE-TRIMETA project

IEC/E:

- Broadcasting of technical programs, and soil protection and reclamation techniques on the local radio
- Information sessions and showing of films on *tavy* control and agricultural intensification activities
- Environmental education in schools
- KH information/communication sessions

Recovering with difficulty from the effects of the political crisis, the Fénérive-Est LDI team is again taking steps to meet the needs so urgently demanded by the population. In this region, renowned for cash crops, activities revolve around improving production through rehabilitation of existing plantations, establishment of new plantations, assistance in local transformation and facilitation of access to markets. Thanks to a successful collaboration with CHTT, cash crops are experiencing a revival and many **Kolo Harena** farmers

are once again investing in the maintenance of their plantations as well as the creation of new ones through village nurseries that are managed and maintained by the farmers themselves. During the litchi season, a great number of **Kolo Harena** farmers profited from an advantageous market price and made satisfactory profits that they then invested in expanding their litchi plantations, or diversification into other cash crops.

Probably because of the political crisis (this area was the last stronghold of the outgoing president) a reluctance to set up new associations has been observed. Only two new associations were created during this reporting period (understandable if one considers the insecure context under which everyone was forced to function). On the other hand, the recent emphasis placed on the establishment of a farmer-to-farmer extension system has been well received by the farmers. The Kolo Harena Federation and partners recently met to discuss how the system will be financed and implemented. Unfortunately, the "*paysans animateurs*" and "*paysans vulgarisateurs*" (farmer organizers and farmer leaders), though identified (52 in total), were unable to effectively assume their roles because of the crisis and are now looking for refresher training.

Brickaville-Vatomandry-Mahanoro SZI

BRICKAVILLE-RANOMAFANA-VATOMANDRY SZI

Associations: Vatomandry sub-area: 50 KHs (522 members), 1 AUE (1000 members), 1 KHF
Brickaville sub-area: 12 KHAs (133 members)

Agricultural intensification:

Lowland crops: 5.25 ha under SRI/SRA production by 33 farmers from 23 KHs

Cash crops: 0.55 ha of ginger by 20 farmers from 6 KHs; 5.4 ha of beans by 16 farmers from 5 KHs

Compost: 35 m³ by 9 farmers from 5 KHs

Market gardening: 13 ha in 30 farmers from 15 KHs

Capacity building: Training in the utilization of management tools

During the crisis activities were suspended for a long period of time in this zone because of inaccessibility. **Kolo Harena** farmers received limited technical assistance and practiced improved techniques to the best of their ability. LDI field staff members, despite their resolve to carry on with their mission, were often forced into difficult social positions and fell victim to political intimidation because of their excellent rapport with **Kolo Harena** farmers and their ability to gather rural communities for meetings. Post-crisis reports from **Kolo Harena** associations were not positive. Many demonstration sites and/or nurseries had to be abandoned for more immediate forms of revenue generation, and several KH farmers decided to leave because of security issues.

Activities are now returning to normal and the team is beginning to recover its confidence despite the previously mentioned setbacks. The farmer associations are once again practicing improved crop production activities and yield observations are encouraging. A good harvest is expected at the end of the agricultural year.

The agricultural supply center management committee, within the **Kolo Harena** Federation performs its duties conscientiously. Sales recorded since the beginning its operation have generated an estimated 20 million FMG for the Federation, even though they are still operating out of the temporary store in Brickaville. The new building for the supply center has been finished for sometime, but the local authorities have been holding up the opening of the new center for political reasons. The Federation has written a letter asking for an explanation and has taken responsibility for insuring the transition to the new building as soon as possible.

Catholic Relief Service, one of our main partners for activities conducted in Vatomandry, finished their contract in October. Since this time, **Kolo Harena** farmer leaders and organizers have been undertaking extension activities, but because of the limited their capabilities (they have only just recently begun their technical training cycle) LDI field agents will be needed to insure the transition from an NGO based extension system to a farmer-to-farmer system. Through hard work and dedication to achieving sound management of its resources, the Federation of Vatomandry has amassed a fund of approximately 50 million FMG that they intend to use to support an informal micro-credit system and the farmer-to-farmer extension system. They are very aware of their role in this process and the importance of continuing the activities started under the LDI program, consequently they have requested specific training in business, accounting and managerial skills to help them function more effectively. The CDIA in Ilaka-Est, which functions exactly like the CDIA in Beforona, plans and delivers the farmer leader and organizer technical training sessions. Business skill

training for the Federation will need to be contracted out to a capable NGO or private sector enterprise, as CDIA personnel do not have the required skills to put together a training of this sort.

As a result of socio-organizational activities and the Cyclone Rehabilitation Fund, the rehabilitation of the Ampitakohosy-Mahanoro dam has led to an inclusion of 1,000 new **Kolo Harena** members grouped within a water users association (AUE). In the past, only a negligible portion of this irrigation system was under cultivation. The rehabilitation has already increased the area under production and is expected to generate a surplus of 700 tons this year. However there is much yet to be done to fully realize the productive potential of this irrigation system. Keenly aware of this situation LDI is encouraging local actors such as the CIRAGRI and the PSDR to get involved in the promotion of intensified rice production techniques (SRI/SRA) and off-season crops such as beans and potatoes.

Liste des Entreprises Favorables à l'Environnement appuyées par LDI

N U M	NATURE DU PROJET	Région	Nom ou Raison sociale	OBJET DE LA DEMANDE	COUT DU PROGRAMME (kFmg)	F I E F	INSTRUCTIONS	ACTIONS ENTREPRISES PAR LDI	RESULTATS OU IMPACTS ATTENDUS AU NIVEAU DE L' ENTREPRISE
1	Implantation eco-lodges	DIE	NATURE LODGE	Demande d'appui pour les études architecturales et EIE	1,686,663	700,000		Etudes Architecturales et EIE terminées. La construction a commencé en respectant les normes environnementales approuvées par l'ONE. Appui par le FIEFE	Ouverture de l'établissement
2	Implantation eco-lodges	DIE	Sucrerie Bourbon	Visite de site dirigée et Introduction à l'ANGAP pour négociation Ankarana Est.				Client attend la mise en place de la ZIE	
3	Implantation de cases villageois	DIE	ADA	Demande d'étude de faisabilité et élaboration du document de projet.				Etude effectuée vers le 12 Oct. Attente rapport.	
4	Construction puits et implantation de cases villageois	DIE	AVE (Ankarana)	Etudes techniques pour les constructions				Etude effectuée vers le 27 Oct. Dossier APD reçu mais nécessite une révision des prix	
5	Centre équestre	DIE	Pottin Jean Christophe	Demande d'appui pour les EIE de l'introduction des chevaux dans les 2 parcs d'Ankarana et de Montagne d'Ambre					
6	Exploitation d'hotel Restaurant	DIE	De Spéville	Ouverture de circuit et aménagement infrastructures			Engager Scott Grenfell		Réhabilitation de la maison en 12 chambres et un restaurant de 30-40 couverts prévue cette année
7	Exploitation d'hôtel restaurant	DIE	Fontenay Resort	Appui financier pour l'aménagement de chambres d'hotel	2,675,000	424,439		Appui au montage du dossier de demande de financement	Ouverture de l'activité hébergement de l'établissement
8	Appui à l'association	DIE	ETN	Renforcement de la capacité				Création du comptoir du Tourisme, EJ opérationnel, Formation pour renforcer la capacité des opérateurs locaux en matière d'écotourisme	
9	Etablissement hôtelier écotouristique	DIE	TRANSNI	Appui financier pour le projet hôtelier écotouristique dans la baie de Diégo	2,145,000	1,300,000	Analyse de la demande	Demande de présentation d'une note de présentation du projet, intégrant le respect des normes environnementales	Démarrage de la construction
10	Implantation d'une unité agro-industrielle pour la valorisation du café, poivre et piment destinés à l'export. Exploitation d'huiles essentielles diverses	FIA	AGROMAN	Demande d'assistance pour une étude de faisabilité technique, économique et financière. Mise en place de deux EJ. Appui pour l'étude de la mise en place de batterie d'alambics à pression atmosphérique et à haute pression	\$120 000		Appui de l'entreprise pour la réalisation des études spécifiques. Un EJ opérationnel. Suivi de la réalisation de l'étude	Montage du dossier de faisabilité du projet (plan d'activités et projections financières avec l'intervention du cabinet Bio Herb et C. Soritra). Recrutement d'un consultant et réalisation de l'étude	Mise en place de la société, décision d'investissement et démarrage des activités
11	Extension capacité d'accueil éco-lodges et réhabilitation équipement hydro-électrique	FIA	Domaine Nature	Demande d'appui technique et recherche de financement.	245.971	197.145	Suivi instruction dossier chez Investco et BNI-CLM	Etudes de réhabilitation du système hydro-électrique et montage du dossier de faisabilité du projet (Cabinet Mamokatra et Jary).	Orientation des activités, option d'investissement et amélioration des services à la clientèle.
12	Implantation d'éco-lodges	FIA	GONZALES/GALLET	Demande d'infos diverses pour un projet d'écologie à Isalo & Appui à la reconnaissance sur terrain avec l'ANGAP				Recherche d'informations.	Mise en place de l'écologie
13	Implantation d'éco-lodges	FIA	Lémurie Tours	Demande d'infos diverses pour un projet d'écologie à Isalo.				Recherche d'informations. Appui à l'installation de la ZIE.	Mise en place de l'écologie
14	Implantation d'éco-lodges	FIA	Sucrerie Bourbon	Demande d'infos diverses pour un projet d'écologie à Isalo				Client attend la mise en place de la ZIE	Mise en place de l'écologie
15	Implantation d'éco-lodges	FIA	HFF	Demande d'infos diverses pour un projet d'écologie à Isalo & Appui à la recherche de consultants pour les EIE et E. Architecturales				Recherche d'informations et appui à l'installation de la ZIE d'Isalo.	Mise en place de l'écologie
16	Implantation d'éco-lodges	FIA	M/CAR AIRTOURS	Demande d'infos diverses pour un projet d'écologie à Isalo				Recherche d'informations et appui à l'installation de la ZIE.	Mise en place de l'écologie
17	Implantation d'écologies et circuits touristiques	FIA	CAMP CATTÀ	Appui à la MARP (socio-éco) et aux EIE du projet. Demande de financement pour la mise en place d'un écologie	1000	800	Appui à la finalisation du dossier de demande de financement	MARP faite en novembre. L'étude recommande la création d'un office de Tourisme pour la promotion des activités de développement pour la communauté locale. Un consultant fait actuellement l'étude de faisabilité du dossier	Mise en place de l'écologie
18	Extension d'écologie	FIA	CENTREST	Demande d'appui FIEFE pour l'extension de l'établissement			Appui à l'élaboration du dossier de demande de financement, Formation		Amélioration des services, augmentation du chiffre d'affaires

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19	Appui à la filière huiles essentielles.	FIA	COLMAN	Demande d'appui à la promotion des produits sur le marché US. Eventuelle demande de financement du FDR en cas suite à l'extension de la capacité d'extraction.				Appui de LDI pour la promotion de 4 spéculations:Ravensara, Cannelle, Gingembre et Niaouli	
20	Implantation d'un éco-lodge à Isalo	FIA	GMT	EIE	9600		EIE		
21	Promotion des plantes aromatiques	FIA	EPAM	Demande de financement pour la production et la commercialisation des huiles essentielles de ravintsara et de canneliers	\$433			LDI a appuyé le transport de 22,000 plants de ravintsara et de canneliers. Le client demande l'appui de LDI pour l'étude de faisabilité de l'implantation d'usine ainsi que l'EIE.	
22	Rehabilitation de l'hotel	FIA	Hotel Thermal	Assistance technique et recherche de partenaires				LDI intervient seulement lorsque la politique de privatisation de l'hotel soit clarifiée	
23	Promotion de rose de Bulgarie	FIA	Mac&Freres	Assistance technique et recherche de partenaires	\$22,800			1,600 plants de rosiers ont été importés et transportés à Ambohimalaza. Un Expert Junior appuie l'entreprise. Poursuite des expérimentations	
24	Implantation d'une unité de séchage de fruit à Mananjary	FIA	MBM Sarl	Mise en place d'une unité de séchoir à Mananjary			Etude de marché et de faisabilité letchis et fruits séchés	Manque d'informations auprès du promoteur pour l'elaboration du dossier de financement. En veilleuse	
25	Fabrication d'emballage pour épices et cartons	FIA	PROIMPEX	Demande de financement et recherche de nouveau partenaire				Dossier en veilleuse.	
26	Développement de l'écotourisme autour de FCE	FIA	Railbike Tours	Recherche de partenaires				Le protocole de partenariat est en cours de finalisation avec la FCE . Suite a l'arrivée de M. Rhode Michael, fabrication de 3 prototypes en collaboration avec PROIMPEX à Moramanga	
27	Mise en place d'une unité de transformation de fruits dnas la région de Manakara	FIA	RAMANANDRAIBE Export	Demande d'appui pour une étude de faisabilité pour ce projet			Recrutement de consultants internationaux pour la partie technique et la partie étude de marché	Lancement des études de faisabilité technique et de marché	Prise de décision de la société pour le commencement effectif du projet
28	Mise en place d'une unité de production de litchis surgelé et de mise en boîte de fruits et légumes	FIA	Ets MALAISE	Appui pour une étude de faisabilité et appui financier			Elaboration préalable de protocole d'accord	Attente renseignements venant du promoteur	
29	Plantation de plantes aromatiques et distillation d'huiles essentielles	FIA	BIO KANEL	Mise en place d'un complexe de plantation de plantes aromatiques et de production d'huiles essentielles dans la région de Mananjary			Analyse de la demande pour connaître l'opportunité de l'appui	Appui à la préparation d'un dossier de financement	Obtention d'appuis financiers et démarrage des activités
30	Projet agro-touristique	FIA	LA PLANTATION	Appui financier pour l'établissement d'un complexe associant la production d'huiles essentielles et l'hôtellerie écologique dans la région de Mananjary	6,909,500	2,450,500	Analyse de la demande pour connaître l'opportunité de l'appui	Appui à la préparation d'un dossier de financement	Obtention d'appuis financiers et démarrage des activités
31	Relance activités	FIA	AFAFI	Appui en trésorerie pour relancer l'achat et la production de semences et intrants		100,000	Instruction pour le guichet FIEFE Trésorerie	Introduction du dossier auprès de la BTM-BOA	Relance des activités de la société
32	Relance activités	FIA	ROVEL	Appui en trésorerie dans l'achat de matières premières et intrants pour la production de produits laitiers		50,000	Instruction pour le guichet FIEFE Trésorerie	Analyse du dossier	Relance des activités de la société
33	Relance activités	FIA	SOGEP	Appui en trésorerie dans l'achats de produits locaux tels que les épices		500,000	Instruction pour le guichet FIEFE Trésorerie	Analyse du dossier	Relance des activités de la société
34	Relance activités	FIA	SIDEXAM	Appui à la trésorerie pour la préparation de la campagne de culture		500,000	Instruction pour le guichet FIEFE Trésorerie	Analyse du dossier	Relance des activités de la société
35	Fabrication de fruits séchés	MAH	Association Vonona	Suivi activités Vonona				Appui technique pour l'amelioration de la qualite des produits et à la commercialisation par un E.J. Appui à la mise en place d'une nouvelle organisation dans la gestion de l'unité. Appui à la participation à des foires.	Amelioration de la qualite des produits. Augmentation du chiffre d'affaire. Ouverture à de nouveaux marchés
36	Elevage de tilapia et fabrication de filet destiné à l'export	MAH	Seafood Tradind Compagny	Demande d'appui technique et recherche de financement. Business plan	\$ 500 000		Démarrer l'étude sur l'évaluation du potentiel en Tilapia dans la région de Tsarahasina. Etablissement business plan	Etude du potentiel en Tilapia des régions de Marovoay, Tsarahasina et Ankijabe. Réalisation d'un business plan. Etude pour la mise en place d'un projet de pisciculture de tilapia auprès de KH à Ankijabe pour collaborer avec le projet.	L'intervention à permis de définir une stratégie pour le projet et de faire des recherches de partenariats et de financements qui devraient permettre le démarrage en février 2001.

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N U M	NATURE DU PROJET	Région	Nom ou Raison sociale	OBJET DE LA DEMANDE	COUT DU PROGRAMME (kFmg)	F I E E	INSTRUCTIONS	ACTIONS ENTREPRISES PAR LDI	RESULTATS OU IMPACTS ATTENDUS AU NIVEAU DE L'ENTREPRISE
37	Implantation d'une unité de fabrication de jus de fruits.	MAH	Exofruimad	Demande d'appui à LDI pour l'étude préalable de la filière fruits et légumes (Approvisionnement et marché). Business Plan	1300 FF		Etude de l'approvisionnement en fruits et légumes; Etude du marché des jus de fruits à M/car.	Etude de marché du jus de fruits réalisé par le Cabinet IDC. Rapport livré. Etudes sur l'approvisionnement en fruits dans la région de Mahajanga réalisé par le cabinet EDEN. Réalisation d'un business plan.	Avec un investissement sur fonds propre de 1.300 millions de fmg, les promoteurs vont se lancer dans l'exécution du projet à partir de ce mois de janvier, les matériels de l'usine ayant été déjà tous débarqués. Les premiers essais devraient avoir lieu en avril.
38	Appui technique dans le développement de la filière	MAH	Filière Raphia	Demande d'appui à LDI pour l'étude préalable de la potentialité de raphie dans la région et établissement de stratégie pour développement de la filière				Etude sur l'évaluation de la potentialité de raphie dans la région de Mahajanga réalisé par le Cabinet Rconseil incomplète. Une étude complémentaire va être lancée en janvier 2001.	
39	Aménagement du site touristique d'Anjohibe	MAH	Mikajy/Min Culture	Demande d'appui à LDI sur la réalisation d'une étude d'inventaire des spécificités de la grotte d'Anjohibe et du plan d'aménagement et de gestion du site.				Etude d'inventaire des spécificités de la grotte d'Anjohibe et du plan d'aménagement du site réalisé par GLW Conseil. Rapport livré	Une évaluation du site sera réalisée en avril 2001 pour permettre de définir et de mettre en place les différents comités de gestion.
40	Promotion du gaz comme énergie de substitution du charbon	MAH	Vitogaz	Demande d'appui à LDI sur la réalisation d'une étude sur la définition des axes stratégiques pour la promotion de l'énergie de substitution				Etude sur la définition des axes stratégiques pour la promotion de l'énergie de substitution, promotion et sensibilisation des ménages sur l'utilisation du gaz réalisé par ECR. A partir de février une campagne de sensibilisation sur l'utilisation du gaz sera réalisée dans les quartiers par CRS, une campagne de publicité sera réalisée par Grand Angle et un crédit sera disponible auprès d'EAM pour l'acquisition des premiers matériels.	Permettra à VITOGAZ de toucher de nouveaux consommateurs en plus des utilisateurs actuels de gaz.
41	Promotion du paka auprès des Kolo harena	MAH	FITIM	Mise en relation des membres des Kolo Harena avec la société locale de traitement des fibres. Relance ou introduction de la culture de paka dans les ZSI.			Sensibilisation des membres des Kolo Harena	Aucune action	
42	Mise en place d'une usine artisanale	MAH	Kalfane & Fils	Etude technique du matériel adapté, étude de marché, business plan.				Recherche d'un consultant du Brésil pour la réalisation de l'étude technique et de la définition de marchés. Voyage en Inde d'un agent de LDI avec le promoteur.	
43	Promotion, développement de l'anacarde dans la région de Mahajanga.	MAH	Club Cajou	Demande d'appui au développement de la filière				Appel à des consultants pour une évaluation de la situation de la filière et pour une amélioration génétique des souches locales. Mise en place d'un verger de clones améliorés à Miadana. Recherche de consultants pour réaliser une étude sur les possibilités de changements de statut de l'anacarde en produits de rente.	
44	Implantation d'éco-lodges	MAH	Coquereli Lodge	Demande d'appui pour une étude architecturale, une étude de marché et la réalisation d'un business plan.	1.600 millions Fmg			Identification du site avec le promoteur	A permis le choix du site définitif
45	Transformation et commercialisation des produits de l'hibiscus	MAH	Homéopharma	Demande d'appui pour la réalisation de tests de transformation de l'hibiscus, demande pour la réalisation d'une étude de marché des produits obtenus.				Réalisation d'un TDR pour la réalisation des tests de production par le consultant Ramanoelina Panja de l'AGRO. Plantation d'hibiscus au CDIA pour approvisionner le projet. Assistance des KH dans les essais de plantation de l'hibiscus	
46	Plantation et transformation de l'aloès en vue de l'exportation	MAH	Aloès Madagascar (Nouraly et Homéopharma)	Evaluation des possibilités d'exploitation de l'aloès dans la région de Mahajanga. Identifier un opérateur à appuyer pour cette exploitation et pour un partenariat avec un opérateur sud-africain.			Opérateur local à identifier	Réalisation d'une étude d'évaluation de la situation actuelle de l'aloès et des possibilités de développement par des consultants locaux et un consultant sud-africain.	
47	Gestion d'un grenier communautaire villageois	MAH	KH TARATRA	Demande d'appui dans la formation en gestion du GCV, Appui dans la réalisation du dossier de demande de crédit				Formation en gestion réalisée par EAM, dossier et suivi de la gestion réalisée par EAM.	Le KH va pouvoir disposer d'une ressource supplémentaire.
48	Unité artisanale de traitement de noix de cajou	MAH	Kalfane	Business Plan et appui financier				Recherche de cabinets de consultants	Mise en place de l'unité
49	Implantation d'une unité de fabrication de jus de fruits.	MAH	Exofruimad	Appui financier pour compléter les investissements	919,172	200,000		Appui au montage du dossier de demande de financement	Démarrage de l'unité

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50	Installation d'une unité de transformation de fruits	MAH	SuissScan Group	Recherches d'informations et données sur la disponibilité des matières premières				Fournitures des éléments disponibles dont l'étude sur les fruits dans la région de Mahajanga	Finalisation du business plan pour la recherche de financement
51	Production d'épices	MAH	SODEXA	Appui financier pour l'exploitation de production d'épices			Analyse de la demande pour connaître l'opportunité de l'appui	Analyse de la demande	
52	Valorisation de la culture de cannelle. Fabrication d'huiles essentielles.	MOR	Phael Flor	Demande d'appui technique et recherche de marché. Demande de financement d'une unité d'extraction d'HES de cannelle	767.474	227.3	Construction barrage à commencer et a été inauguré en Novembre 2000	1) composante infrastructure: exécutée par ONG Lâlana, 2) EIE barrage, faite et approuvée par l'USAID 3) Sécurisation foncière: travaux topographiques sur terrain en cours 4) Présentation du projet aux autorités locales le 1/12/99. 5) business plan finalisé et présenté à la BNI-CLM 6) barrage réceptionné provisoirement et inauguré le 30/10 7) Refinancement du prêt sur FIEFE	Augmentation chiffre d'affaires après obtention du FIEFE. Implication des paysans
53	Extension des activités d'un hôtel restaurant à Andasibe.	MOR	MENDRI	Demande de financement.	1,021 milliards Fmg	532 millions Fmg	Valider le dossier présenté par le promoteur	Recommandations sur le plan d'ensemble du projet et l'aspect architectural par un expert (P. Ozolin). L'étude architecturale est faite, ainsi que l'EIE. Le dossier est en cours d'instruction à la BTM-BOA	Reajustement des besoins d'investissements et des projections financières.
54	Promotion, développement et exportation des huiles essentielles; Relance de la filière girofle dans la région de Fénérive Est	MOR	BIOSAVE	Demande d'appui à la recherche de marché. Demande de financement pour l'augmentation de la capacité de production. Détermination de types d'alambics adéquats pour le girofle feuilles dans la région	362,902	242,902	Appui à la recherche de marché. Appui au montage du dossier de financement. Etude de types d'alambics pour les girofle feuilles	Voyage d'étude aux USA à Purdue University. Essais de différents types d'alambics pour le girofle. Dossier présenté à la BOA	Extension du marché, amélioration de la qualité et diversification des produits. Augmentation de la production. Adoption d'un type d'alambic performant pour le girofle feuille
55	Extension et amélioration de la capacité de production de l'unité de séchage	MOR	Association Fitamihavo Ranomafana Est	Demande d'appui à la gestion et à la commercialisation par le moyen d'un EJ			L'association Fitamihavo et la société TAF sont en relation commerciale	La collaboration est en veilleuse due à l'insuffisance de l'offre de Fitamihavo sur la demande exprimée par TAF	
56	Aménagement d'infrastructure écotouristique dans la région de Ranomafana Brickaville.	MOR	Association Fitamihavo	Demande d'appui pour l'évaluation des potentialités écotouristiques des sites et demande de financement pour le financement des investissements.				Partenariat en sommeil dû à confusion de protocole de partenariat avec CEAS. L'appui sur la recherche de débouché a pu être réalisé. Une réunion de contact en vue de partenariat avec Vatomanga pour la filière papaye a été organisée par LDI.	
57	Exportation de diverses plantes médicinales.	MOR	LT EXPORT	Appui à la recherche de marché.				Recherche de marché aux USA (cabinet HRF). Etude réalisée	Extension de marché.
58	Projet d'extraction de papaye destiné à l'export.	MOR	VATOMANGA	Demande d'appui pour l'évaluation du système d'irrigation et l'encadrement des Kolo Harena à produire de la papaye. Demande de financement des investissements d'exploitation	1200	850	Elaboration du business plan et appui dans l'étude technique	La mission de reconnaissance des sites a eu lieu. LDI négocie la contribution du promoteur dans la réalisation des études. Le volet crédit est important pour financer la plantation paysanne. Conventions entre LDI/Vatomanga et Vatomanga/Kolo Harena en cours. Retard financement de OTIV. Elaboration business plan	Fonctionnement effectif du projet et implication des paysans
59	Appui à la filière huiles essentielles.	MOR	Le DAMA	Demande d'appui à la promotion des produits sur le marché US. Demande de financement			Validation dossier de financement	Recherche de marché. (intervention de HRF).	Extension du marché et amélioration de la qualité des produits.
60	Appui à la filière huiles essentielles.	MOR	Dr. Jonis Solofo SA	Appui accès FIEFE, EJ, Relation avec Kolo Harena				Promoteur non sérieux. Dossier rejeté et classé sans suite suite à des recoupements dans la même filière	
61	Appui à la régénération de pygmeum	MOR	PRONATEX	Appui à la régénération de pygmeum avec les Kolo Harena d'Ambatovy ZSI			En collaboration avec Phelps Dodge, LDI sensibilise les Kolo Harena	Collecte d'informations sur le pygmeum. Préparation outils IEC en vue d'organiser semaine de reboisement communautaire de pygmeum. Cette séance sera réalisée à l'occasion de la journée de l'arbre	Maîtrise du processus et régénération du pygmeum par la société et les paysans
62	Relance culture de riz	MOR	MADRIGAL	Encadrement technique des Kolo Harena pour la production de riz vendu exclusivement à Madrigal				Convention de partenariat LDI/Madrigal/Kolo Harena signée par les 3 parties (AUE/Kolo Harena de Lac Alaotra et Antanandava, Madrigal et LDI)	
63	Projet de gîtes de passage à Andasibe	MOR	Alasoa Ecotourisme	Appui financier pour la mise en place du gîte. Appui au montage du dossier	506,911	342,411	Finalisation du dossier de financement	Recrutement d'un consultant pour l'élaboration du dossier de demande de financement	Installation du gîte
64	Installation d'une unité de préparation de litchis	MOR	SPIC	Appui financier et montage du dossier			Lancement de l'élaboration du dossier de financement	Recrutement de cabinet pour le montage du dossier de financement	Obtention du financement et montage de l'unité

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65	Extension d'une plantation de poivrier à Ilaka Est	MOR	BIO PLUS (ex-Cap du poivrier)	Appui financier pour l'extension de la plantation	611,295	400,000	Appui au montage du dossier	Recrutement de cabinet pour le montage du dossier de financement	Extension de la plantation
66	Filière penjy	MOR	Filière Penjy	Etude de la filière penjy dans la région de Brickaville				Préparation de l'étude de la filière	Implication des KH dans la filière penjy par l'obtention de débouchées
67	Achat de gingembre séché auprès de KH	MOR	Biolandes	Etude du séchage du gingembre dans la région de Moramanga				Recrutement d'un consultant pour la réalisation de l'étude en considérant le cas du séchage solaire et du séchage au gaz	Achat de gingembre auprès des KH à prix de revient raisonnable
68	Site de production d'huiles essentielles et d'épices à Fénérive Est	MOR	Les Plantations de Mondésir	Appui financier pour la mise en place de la base de productin d'huiles essentielles et d'épices	1,401,500	325,000		Présentation du dossier à Investcoo et refinancement du projet	Fonctionnement effective de la base
69	Extension d'une plantation et production d'huiles essentielles de géranium à Ambatondrazaka	MOR	Ranomanitra	Appui financier pour l'extension de la plantation et l'acquisition d'équipements	591,433	350,000		Conseils sur le montage du dossier et présentation du dossier à la banque pour le FIEFE	Augmentation du chiffre d'affaires
70	Extension d'une plantation et production d'huiles essentielles de géranium à Ambatondrazaka	MOR	Tsara Aromatika	Appui financier pour l'extension de la plantation et l'acquisition d'équipements	475,840	210,000		Conseils pour le montage du dossier	Augmentation du chiffre d'affaires
71	Mise en place d'un établissement hôtelier et de repos à Ambila	MOR	Homéopharma	Etude de marché et architecturale				Engagement d'un consultant pour l'étude de marché	Connaissance du volume du marché attendu pour définir la taille de l'établissement
72	Extension de la capacité de production	MOR	Homéopharma	Appui financier à travers le FIEFE	Non défini			Etude du dossier	Augmentation de la capacité de production
73	Mise en place d'une unité pilote de distillation d'huile de girofle (feuilles)	MOR	Volaso	Appui technique et financier pour la relance de la filière girofle à Fénérive Est				Protocole d'accord signé, attente finalisation d'essais sur les types d'alambics	Adoption de modes d'exploitation plus performantes mais respectant l'environnement dans l'exploitation du girofle dans la zone
74	Promotion du gingembre dans la région de Moramanga	MOR	Label CBD	Demande de collaboration pour des essais de distillation de gingembre en vue de leur achat aux KH				Protocole d'accord signé et lancement des essais	Achat de gingembre auprès des Kolo Harena
75	Exploitation forestière	MOR	Fanalamanga	Appui pour l'établissement d'un plan d'exploitation			Recrutement d'un consultant international	Termes de référence en cours en vue de la réalisation du plan d'exploitation	Obtention de nouveaux partenaires pour relancer la société
76	Production d'oignons pour l'exportation	MOR	Eleveur S.A - ICS	Recherche de partenariat avec associations paysannes pour la production d'oignons			Appui socio-organisationnel de la Fédération d'Ambatovy	Intermediation dans la finalisation d'un contrat ferme Encadrement et organisation paysanne.	Production de 100 tonnes d'oignons de qualité exportation.
77	Developpement plantation modele en culture de rente	MOR	Plantation BEANDO	Appui Elaboration business plan Acces au FIEFE			Recours à un Cabinet pour élaboration business plan	Appui dans elaboration business plan	Promotion agriculture durable et transformation locale
78	Developpement plantation modele en culture de rente	MOR	Plantation LAMAHOANA	Appui Elaboration business plan Acces au FIEFE			Recours à un Cabinet pour élaboration business plan	Appui dans elaboration business plan	Promotion agriculture durable et transformation locale
79	Introduction muro - sericulture dans la zone d'Ambatondrazaka	MOR	Kaoperativa Mpiomplandy Lac Alaotra	Assistance a l'etude de faisabilite de muroculture et sericulture Formation en eleveage de vers a soie			Etude de faisabilite des activites sericoles dans la region	Test de muroculture en milieu paysan dans la ZSI d'Antanandava. Test de sericulture dans le ZSI du Lac Alaotra	Faisabilite de l'eleveage de vers a soie.
80	Promotion muro - sericulture dans la zone d'Andaingo	MOR	SOALANDY	Financement pour la mise en place d'une unite sericole et pour la conduite d'une operation sericole paysanne			Verification des realisations actuelles de l'entreprise. Etude de faisabilite de la sericulture dans la region	Assistance technique dans la conduite de muroculture et appui en test d'eleveage de vers a soie Test de muroculture en milieu paysan dans la ZSI-Ambatovy	Extension de l'unité sericole existante et promotion de l'élevage de vers a soie auprès des paysans de la zone

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81	Gestion durable des ressources forestieres	MOR	Phelps Dodge (P.D.M)	Appui d'un Expert Junior Offre pour la production de BRF en vue rehabilitation forêt d'Ambatovy-Analamay			Mise à disposition d'un E.J. Implication des Communautés villageoises dans le projet.	Mise en disposition d'un E.J pour élaborer un plan de gestion participative de la forêt. Organisation des communautés d'Ambatovy pour promouvoir la production et l'utilisation de BRF.	Valorisation des ressources naturelles et implication des paysans dans la gestion participative de la forêt dans la zone tampon.
82	Production HE et agriculture bio	MOR	GAIM	Recherche de partenariat et débouché			Informations continues des membres sur les diverses opportunités	Information prix HE sur le marché et des visites/foires	Developpement activités des membres
83	Elaboration Plan d'Aménagement d'un site écotouristique	MOR	Association Amis 2 Lacs	Demande DMS et A.T	300		Dossier à instruire	Réunions avec promoteurs et clarification dossier	Valorisation et conservation site touristique Manambato Rasoabe
84	Exploitation intégrant élevage et agri-bio	MOR	Fimpimo-Gemo	Assistance technique en formation			Information des opportunités de formation auprès CDIA et autres	Informations des opportunités de formation auprès CDIA et CIREL	Professionalisation des membres du groupement
85	Exploitation intégrant élevage et agri-bio	MOR	Madakoho	Assistance technique et financieree dans culture gingembre écologique				Invitation aux sessions de formation sur culture de gingembre écologique	Diversification activités actuelles
86	Extraction de gomme à partir de la résine de pins	MOR	PROIMPEX Agro-industries	Recherche de partenaires financiers et demande de financement	787,500	615,000	Etude à mener avec le dossier Fanalamanga	Termes de référence finalisés	Obtention de nouveaux partenaire pour l'exploitation
87	Relance activités	MOR	AROMA PLANTES	Appui en trésorerie pour l'achat de matières vertes à transformer		500,000	Instruction pour le guichet FIEFE Trésorerie	Analyse du dossier	Relance des activités de la société
88	Relance activités	MOR	FAKRA	Appui en trésorerie dans l'achats d'intrants pour la plantation et la collectede produits locaux		500,000	Instruction pour le guichet FIEFE Trésorerie	Analyse du dossier	Relance des activités de la société
89	Appui à la filière huiles essentielles.	TNR	CNARP	Demande d'appui à la promotion des produits sur le marché US.				Voyage d'etude aux USA a Purdue.	Formation en cascade a l' ensemble des opérateurs de la filiere HES regroupés au sein du SYPEAM

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OBSERVATIONS
Constructions prévues terminées en janvier 2003
Sucrerier de Bourbon attend l'installation de la ZIE pour se prononcer sur ses orientations.
Appui en cours d'étude
Déblocage du crédit prévu en janvier 2003
Attente de la note préparée par les promoteurs
Choix et décision d'investissement en cours de finalisation par les promoteurs.
Dossier transmis à Investco et BNI-CLM
Le promoteur attend la mise en place du ZIE. Tsara Guest et Cortez Travel sont intéressées
Le promoteur attend la mise en place de la ZIE.
HFF attend la mise en place de la ZIE.
Le promoteur attend la mise en place de la ZIE.
Dossier de demande de financement modifier selon les critères du FIEFE
Attente demande effective du client

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OBSERVATIONS
Attente client
EIE prise en charge par FASP mais attente EIE ZIE
Attente avis de Fianarantsoa après visite du site
Attente avis de Fianarantsoa après visite du site
Attente déblocage du crédit après production des pièces demandées par la banque
Situation financière ne permettant pas l'octroi du crédit
Conditionné par la disponibilité des fonds
Crédit octroyé par l'UCB. Remboursement en cours
Appui à la gestion en cours.

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OBSERVATIONS
Sensibilisation des membres des Kolo Harena prévue pour l'année 2(à compter d'août 2000)
Les actions et l'assistance auront lieu ce premier trimestre 2001
L'assistance de LDI se poursuivra quand les promoteurs auront réglé les problèmes fonciers.
Dossier en cours d'instruction à la BOA

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OBSERVATIONS
Actions déjà entreprises en faveur de Phael Flor :recherche de marché aux USA (voyage d'étude financé par LDI), EIE, étude topographique et de parcellisation. Réalisations fortement menacées par la conjoncture politique
Dossier refusé à la BMOI, issue incertaine à la BTM-BOA
Crédit accordé à la BOA, déblocage réalisé en décembre 2002
En veilleuse
En veilleuse
Rapport diffusé auprès des opérateurs
Dossier refusé à la banque du fait de la situation financière de la société. 15 Ha de plantation de papayers mal exploités
Rapport diffusé auprès des opérateurs
Situation foncière non régularisée
Dossier abandonné suite désistement partenaires sud-africains

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OBSERVATIONS
Dossier en cours d'instruction à la BNI-CLM
Remboursement en cours
Etude de marché réalisée
Projet affecté par la crise
Attente disponibilité de Fanalamanga
Un contrat ferme signé et 6 Ha de plantation auprès 8 AKH
Business plan remis au promoteur. Projet affecté par la crise
Business plan remis au promoteur. Projet affecté par la crise
600 plants de muriers en ages d'exploitation auprès des membres de la coopérative.
3 tets d'élevage et 20000 plants de muriers réalisés au niveau de l'entreprise 13200 boutures mise en pépinière par 14 AKH d'Ambatovy

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OBSERVATIONS
Trois contrats de production de 6500 m3 de BRF pour une valeur totale de 195 Millions de fmg executes. Plantation par la Fédération AKH d'Ambatovy de 1,2 tonnes de graines pour agroforesterie.
Instruction du dossier reportée après la crise
Dossier en cours
Dossier en cours
Gestion financière défaillante et demande trop ambitieuse
Dossier non éligible au niveau de la banque
Restitution voyage réalisé.

SUMMARY OF PARTNERS' ACTIVITIES

Fianarantsoa

Partners	Areas of collaboration
FCE	Privatization process for railway, creation of regional transport integration policy between Port of Manakara and FCE, ecotourism promotion, and capacity building for improved financial management.
AGERAS/CMP:	protocol agreement on the coordination of development projects from different actors in LDI's SZI, on the institutional capacity-building of CDC (Comité de Développement Communal) and on on-going information exchanges.
COPIL/WWF/MICET/AN GAP/MIRAY :	Rapid Biological inventory in the corridor in order to generate scientific information needed by policy makers
COPIL/PDFR (Plan Directeur Forestier Régional):	institution of a pilot community management program for pine plantations in Haute-Ranomainty through funding from Swiss funded POLFOR program.
MICET:	Etude de faisabilité de projet d'adduction d'eau. Préparation de la mise en place de ce projet d'adduction.
BTM/BOA :	setting-up of a rural credit system, Community Granary Storage (CGS) and labor loan with Kolo Harena
EAM, Entreprendre à Madagascar	setting-up and management of agricultural input supply center and rural credit system
Direction des Eaux et Forêts, CMP :	Establishment of a program for participatory management of forests in the commune of Ikongo, Alatsinainy-lalamarina, Ranomafana and Miarinarivo
CCD Namana .:	Implementation of agricultural intensification and conservation program in Ambohimahamasina.
CIRAGRI :	Training in leveling contours, hillsides rehabilitation and potato growing during dry-season
FOFIFA	training in establishment of coffee nurseries
CIRPH Manakara :	technical assistance on fish farming
CAF :	Community Forest Management, commercialization of wood and forest products, agricultural intensification and zoning of village terroirs
Parc National Andringitra :	support to the comité de pilotage for developing ecotourism in the region.
AIDE :	Follow-up and training of farmers in agricultural intensification activities in Miarinarivo, Sendrisoa, Alatsinainy-lalamarina.
Miraimahefa	Technical training in fish farming
ATEI	Training and technical assistance in SRI/SRA
CIADRM	Follow-up and training of farmers in agricultural intensification activities in Tolongoina.
CEP	Follow-up and training of farmers in agricultural intensification activities in Ikongo.
Groupe TSIDIKA	Presentation of theatres concerning the promotion of Community Granary and production of film on the <i>gestion de terroir</i> approach.
FANOITSA	Production of film on fish farming.
CNCC	Comité National de Commercialisation de Café à Madagascar. Appui à la promotion de la plantation de café dans la partie orientale du Corridor.
PSDR	Appui financier à l'élaboration de 6 PCDs dans six communes des sites d'intervention de LDI et aux réalisations des Projets en milieu rural. Appui à la vulgarisation de la plantation de rose de bulgarie et à la normalisation des huiles essentielles extraites.
AQUATERRE et EC Plus	Etude d'impact environnemental du dragage à l'estuaire du port de Manakara. Etude de faisabilité des opérations de dragage au même port.

COGITE	Atelier sur la commercialisation: Initiation à l'étude des filières (miel, poisson, haricot). Formation en commercialisation des 7 fédérations.
TAMBATRA 2000	Forum sur le développement économique, le rétablissement de la paix sociale et la sécurité civile dans la province de Fianarantsoa.
UTC	Ateliers sur la relance et la coordination des activités économiques, administratives et environnementales de la province de Fianarantsoa.
CEDII	Relance du secteur touristique
MGHCP	Madagascar Green Healthy Communities Project. Mise en oeuvre de l'utilisation des services pF, dans la région de Tolongoinaet d'Ikongo. Amélioration de la santé de la population.
CABINET FIVOARANA	Campagne d'information sur la mise en concession de la FCE.
MTM/PST	Mise en concession FCE et Port de Manakara.
SBM	Travaux de dragage artisanal du Port de Manakara.
CNEAGR	Contrôle et surveillance des constructions des barrages d'Ambodivanana-Madiorano et de Fiovana Miarinarivo.
Entreprise Hanitra	Exécution des travaux de réhabilitation du périmètre de Madiorano.
Entreprise ERASTMA	Exécution des travaux de réhabilitation du périmètre d'Ambodivanana.
Entreprise MIRINDRA	Exécution des travaux de réhabilitation du périmètre hydraulique de Besihara et de Ranomena dans la ZSI d'Ialamarina.
Consulting Plus	Appui au volet micro-crédit de LDI.
Bureau d'études MIKAJY	Contrôle et surveillance des travaux de construction du centre d'Approvisionnement d'Ambatovaky.
Entreprise LA PRECISION	Exécution des travaux de réhabilitation des périmètres d'Andreanavo et d'Isaho. Exécution des travaux de construction du centre d'approvisionnement d'Ambatovaky.
GIFT	Groupeement inter-professionnel Fianarois du tourisme. Développement de l'écotourisme à Fianarantsoa.
ADIFCE/OPCI	Association des détenteurs d'intérêt Fianarantsoa Côte-Est. Organisation publique de coopération inter-communale. Sauvegarde du patrimoine à travers le comité de vigilance.

MORAMANGA

Partner	Object of the collaboration	Situation in june 2002	Comments and observations
EGECA	Lovoka dam and irrigation system rehabilitation	Completed work	Satisfactory performance, fast and effective intervention
ONG AKAMA	Agroforestry, nursery and plantation for watershed protection	Completed work	Mixed performance due to unsuitable means. Satisfactory results at the end.
CIREL	Small animal husbandry	Completed work, waiting for the next collaboration.	Satisfactory performance, however a breach in the collaborative effort because of budget restrictions.
Mr FIDELE, PAECC/MPE 10	Small animal husbandry	Completed work	Doubtful startup, improvement after discussions and advice from LDI and KH.
TANIMAITSO	Ag intensification, off-season crops	Completed work	Satisfactory performance, reliable partner for future actions
E/se ZINA	Test and fabrication of agricultural tools	Work in progress	No feedback raised
Madrigal	Commercial aspect in rice production	Collaboration stalled	Performance not yet assessed
FID Toamasina	Dam construction in Ambohimananarivo	Completed work	Doubtful performance, medium work quality
B.R.L	Rice production and technical advice in ag.	Work in progress	Medium performance, low adoption by the KHs members. Contract is a bit costly
CIRPRH	Fresh water fish production	Completed work	Satisfactory work deliverable
DERAD	Satellite imagery analysis for Tavy	Completed field work, waiting	Satisfactory work in general

	monitoring	for final report	
FKH Tongalaza – Association FITARA	Management board of the rural radio in Beforona	Work in progress	Mixed performance.
BEST	Socio organization.	SO in progress.	Mixed performance in socio-organization in spite of expensive cost of contract.
CIREF/DIREF/MEF	Lac Alaotra marshland management.	6 contracts signed. 2 contracts in progress	Slow proceedings by the administration to the contract signature. Lack of means
MEF	Zahamena forest watch.	MOU ' LDI-MEF-ANGAP-FARITANY office' established.	Collaboration on stand-by
DURELL	Fetin'ny zetra realization. Implementation of Ramsar Site in Lac Alaotra	Fetin'ny Zetra periodically organized. Lake Alaotra designated as RAMSAR site	Reliable partner for future actions. However doubt remains concerning the staff members capacity and approach to communities. A common language on LDI objectives needs to be established. Impacts of intervention to be assessed
SAF / FJKM	Setting up of management committee for the CDIA. Integrated health and environment activities	Completed work	Managerial and financial capacity of SAF has improved. Health and environment activities are doing well so far. Further negotiations are necessary.
RECAP	Road rehabilitation in Antanadava SZI	Completed work, socio organisation aspect on progress for road maintenance	The service cost is too expensive.
FITAMIHAVO	Dried fruits and bee keeping with the Kolo Harena.	Activity stalled	Difficulty perceived among members and association leader. Correspondence with LDI is on stand by.
CIRAGRI Moramanga	Training and supervision of farmers on SRI / SRA.	Completed work.	Profitable collaboration for Kolo Harena as they obtained outstanding results with the SRI techniques. Collaboration ceased due to accounting problems
PRONATEX	Pygeum cultivation in Ambatovy.	Work in progress.	After an initial set-back due to partner managerial skills, the collaborative work is well functioning.
PHAEL FLOR	Cinnamon cultivation and essential oil extraction, research of potential markets abroad.	Work on standby due to political situation	Oil extraction unit moved out of the site
Women groups of Antanandava	Villager-managed campsite at Antanandava	Completed work.	Training on functional and local cooking for the members organized with the local PCV.
VOLISOA	BRF production at Ambatovy. Diversification to fish raising	Completed work.	The commercial organization of the farmer association is operational.
TAF	Marketing of dried fruits with the collaboration of FITAMIHAVO.	Activity stalled.	Potentiality of a future collaboration.
GAIM	Organization of AREA and JME, research of market for dried fruits.	Correspondence on stand by.	Partner on EFE or on ecotourisme.
MIRAY	GCRN, IEC	Collaboration on standby	SO3 actors and partnership with CRD and AGERAS CTA-ZE
SAGE	Regional action planning.	Collaboration on standby	Actor and partner in the PEII
PDM	Activities at Ambatovy and Ampitambe	Collaboration hanged up	Collaborative agreement not renewed
Peace Corps	Partnership on diverse activities SRI, CDIA, fish culture, EEC	Work in progress.	Valid partnership up to now
MAMOKATRA	Control of infrastructure realizations	Work in progress.	Satisfactory technical performance in general
SOALANDY	Silkworm culture, silk production	Testing phase completed	Conclusive test results. Farmers training and technical assistance on hold.
Plantation Mon Désir	Cash crops production, essential oil	Work in progress.	Satisfactory performances up to now.
Ranomanitra	Essential oil	Work in progress.	Financing documents on hold by the bank awaiting estate papers regularization.
AGRICO	Commercial alliance in fruit tree culture	Collaboration hanged up	Agreement not materialized

MENDRI	Hostelry, Ecotourism	Work in progress	EIE completed. Financing documents committed to the bank and ONE
BIOSAVE	Essential oil	Work in progress	Concrete realization hard to come. Financing documents under FIEFE.
ALASOA Ecotourism	Ecotourism	Stalled work	No further information from ALASOA
Vatomanga	Papaya culture, essential oil	Work hanged up	Collaboration not finalized with FIEFE rejected.
BIOPLUS	Black pepper culture and production	Work in progress.	Financing dossier submitted to bank in good progress
Alphonse	Essential oil in Beando Foulpointe	Work in testing phase	Financing dossier inquiry submitted to Tana office
Paul Arsène	Essential oil in Lamahoana Foulpointe	Collaboration on standby	Awaiting renewal of interest on behalf of the partner.
CRS	Development activities in the Vatomandry region.	Work ended in nov 2002	Reliable partner, satisfactory results.
CTHT	Cash crops production training for lead-farmers and TDRs	Work in progress	Reliable partner.Satisfactory performance
ONG Mateza	Development activities arounding of the Zahamena Park	Completed work	Mixed performance.
SOATEG	Socio-organization FKH support for AISC management and rural credit dossiers writing-up Farmer to farmer system Implementation	Work in progress	Mixed performance although capable staff.
RNCFM	TCE railroad rehabilitation	MOU set up, work in progress	Concrete realisation starting on.

Principales résolutions du premier Congrès koloharena 20-21 Novembre 2002

Nous, membres des associations Koloharena et autres organisations paysannes représentées au premier congrès Koloharena, déclarons ce qui suit :

- 1 – Nous constatons que les associations Koloharena ne pratiquent plus le tavy, et nous nous engageons à aider les autres associations à travers le pays à ne plus faire le tavy
- 2 – Nous souhaitons la mise en place d'une confédération nationale koloharena qui sera le principal interlocuteur de l'Administration et du secteur privé, notamment pour l'approvisionnement en intrants et la commercialisation des produits
- 3 – Nous demandons à toutes les associations d'appliquer très strictement leurs dina et à l'Administration de mettre en œuvre très sérieusement les lois et règlements pour la protection de l'environnement.
- 4 – Nous recommandons la diffusion à grande échelle des pratiques culturelles utilisées par les Koloharena, à partir des paysans vulgarisateurs et les parcelles de démonstration
- 5 – Nous recommandons le renforcement des capacités techniques des communautés de base et des organisations partenaires pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de la GCRN
- 6 – Il est important de promouvoir le réflexe commercial et économique des communautés de base bénéficiant du transfert de gestion des ressources naturelles
- 7 – Il faut impliquer les Koloharena et les autres associations dans la promotion des communes vertes à travers un partenariat avec les services forestiers et les communes rurales, en profitant du nouveau cadre réglementaire et juridique récemment mis en place par l'Administration
- 8 – Il faut intégrer l'aspect environnemental dans les plans communaux de développement (PCD)
- 9 – Il faut augmenter la participation des femmes au sein du mouvement Koloharena
- 10 – Il faut multiplier les échanges entre Koloharena et les autres organisations paysannes et prévoir d'ores et déjà le prochain Congrès national
- 11 – Il faut renforcer la participation des Koloharena au sein de toutes les structures étatiques et paysannes (GTDR, Chambre d'agriculture)
- 12 – Il faut demander toutes les informations et obtenir tous les appuis possibles en vue de l'attribution des titres fonciers
- 13 – Il faut renforcer les capacités des Koloharena de manière à ce qu'ils puissent négocier des conditions plus favorables au niveau des banques : structuration, remboursement, garantie, etc.
- 14 – Il faut exploiter au maximum les dispositifs existants en faveur du milieu rural (PSDR, FID)

- 15 – il faut généraliser le fonds de commercialisation du paddy à d'autres spéculations en concertation avec les banques et les opérateurs du secteur privé
- 16 – Il faut uniformiser les conditions fiscales pour toutes les initiatives en matière d'octroi de crédit, selon ce qui est prévu pour les Institutions Financières Mutualistes, et notamment en matière d'exonération de TVA et d'IBS, etc.
- 17 – il faut compléter le dispositif légal sur le crédit, en ce qui concerne l'usure
- 18 – Il faut mettre en place un mécanisme de commercialisation des produits par mobilisation de fonds de l'IPPTE par l'Etat et selon une approche de co-gestion avec les acteurs directement intéressés (Koloharena et secteur privé)
- 19 – Il faut transmettre et communiquer de manière régulière et largement diffusée, les offres des Koloharena et les demandes des entreprises, ainsi que l'évolution des cours des produits, et notamment, au travers du journal Koloharena
- 20 – Il faut favoriser des rencontres périodiques directes entre les Koloharena et le secteur privé
- 21 – Il faut élargir la mise en place de « crédits autogérés » à tous les Koloharena
- 22 – Il faut développer les cultures de contre saison et de rente
- 23 – Il faut augmenter le nombre des centres d'approvisionnement
- 24 – Il faut faciliter le mode de paiement des cotisations et des frais d'entretien des infrastructures de production et de transport: en espèce ou en nature, ou en travail
- 25 – Il faut créer une structure regroupant les membres des Koloharena, l'Etat et les sociétés privées en vue de constituer un fonds tripartite pour l'entretien des infrastructures et l'assistance technique des Koloharena
- 26 – Il faut favoriser la relation avec les autres institutions de développement : PSDR, FID, FENU
- 27 – Il faut que l'Usaid continue à soutenir les Koloharena
- 28 – Il faut organiser rapidement une rencontre entre les Ministres de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage, de l'Environnement, et des Travaux publics pour obtenir un appui renforcé pour les koloharena